Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), [$860,791,000]$863,244,000, to remain available until expended, of which $9,357,000 shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund; and of which [$1,250,000]$1,250,000 is for high priority projects, to be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps; and of which [$3,000,000]$3,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year [2006]2007 subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands; and such funds shall be advanced to the Foundation as a lump sum grant without regard to when expenses are incurred.

In addition, $32,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program; to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from annual mining claim fees so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than [$860,791,000]$863,244,000, and $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.)

AUTHORIZATIONS

General Authorizing Legislation - The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which BLM's activities are conducted.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §403	Establishes the BLM.
Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)	Outlines functions of the BLM Directorate, provides for administration of public lands through the BLM, provides for management of the public lands on a multiple-use basis, and requires land-use planning including public involvement and a continuing inventory of resources. The Act establishes as public policy that, in general, the public lands will remain in Federal ownership, and also authorizes: • Acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans; • Permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance; • Collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and the use of funds for specified purposes; • Protection of resource values; • Preservation of certain lands in their natural condition; • Compliance with pollution control laws; • Delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest; • Review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans; • Sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria; • Issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals; • Review of certain withdrawals by October 1991; • Exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest; • Outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use; • Management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits; • Designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities; • Determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way; • Recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work.
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)	Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects which may have a significant effect on the environment. It requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major

	Federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.
The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)	Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species, and that through their authority they help bring about the recovery of these species.
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)	Directs Federal agencies to undertake efforts to ensure energy efficiency, and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.
P. L. 107-13	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to use funds appropriated for wildland fire management in the *2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* to reimburse the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to facilitate the interagency cooperation required under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in connection with wildland fire management. Authority extended in the *2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act*.
An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)	Provides for the security of dams, facilities and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to authorize law enforcement personnel from the Department of the Interior to enforce Federal laws and regulations within a Reclamation Project or on Reclamation lands.
The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)	Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue collar employment categories within the Federal services.
The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)	Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.
The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)	Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information processing burden for the Federal government and the general public.
The Computer Security Act of 1987 (40 U.S.C. 759)	Requires adoption and implementation of security plans for sensitive information systems to ensure adequate protections and management of Federal data.
The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.
The Information Technology Management	Requires agencies more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and

Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)	strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.
The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)	Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely, and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.
The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)	Requires 10 federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.
P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990	Authorizes BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost-share programs.
Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-174)	Requires Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes.
Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.

Specific Authorizing Legislation **-** In addition to the above laws that provide general authorization and parameters, a number of laws authorize specific program activities, or activities in specific or designated areas.

Soil, Water and Air Management

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:

- Watershed Restoration Projects (P.L. 106-291,Section 331, as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 336) - permits the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on BLM lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary work is being performed on adjacent state lands.

- Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004(P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title X) – Directs BLM to transfer, at the selection of the Nez Perce Tribe, certain land managed by the BLM in northern Idaho to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be held in trust for the Tribe. Existing rights and uses on the selected lands remain in effect until the date of expiration of the lease or permit. The fair market value of the parcels of land selected by the Tribe is not to exceed

$7 million.

Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee, and Powder River Basin Water Optimization Feasibility Study Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-237)	A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River, Malheur River, Owyhee River, and Powder River Basins.
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act Amendment of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 1593)	Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.
Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 2001)	Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.
The Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7642)	Requires BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.
The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's water.

Range Management & Riparian Management

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), as amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)	Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.
Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)	Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes: • Research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free roaming horses and burros, and • Appropriation of $10 million or 50 percent of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.
Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010 et seq.)	Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health

	and safety.
The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)	Provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.
Noxious Weed Control Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-412)	Establishes a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate harmful, nonnative weeds on public and private lands.
Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)	Authorizes BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346	To convey certain property to the City of St. George, Utah, in order to provide for the protection and preservation of certain rare paleontological resources on that property, and for other purposes.
The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)	Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.
The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)	Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.
The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)	Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.
The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)	Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.
The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)	Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 archaeological protection sites, located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.
The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990	Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred

(25 U.S.C. 3001)	objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 5 years.
Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the designated sites under this Act and other laws to protect, preserve, provide for research on, and maintain these archaeological resources.

Wild Horse and Burro Management

Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340), and by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 142	Provides for the management, protection and control of wild horses and burros on public lands and authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals.

Wildlife Management

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 3701)	Established the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a nonprofit corporation to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of property, and to undertake activities to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the U.S.
The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715) and treaties pertaining thereto	Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.
The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)	Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

Wilderness Management

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
Defense Department FY 2006 Authorization Bill (P.L. 109-63)	Provides for the designation and management of Cedar Mountain Wilderness in Utah.
Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999	Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the

	Bureau of Land Management.
Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)	Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.
P. L. 109-163	Cedar Mountain Wilderness.
Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)	Establishes Wilderness Areas, including Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and to promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.
P.L. 107-361	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.
Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)	Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.
Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)	Authorizes exchange of public lands for certain lands owned by the State of Utah within existing and proposed Wilderness Study Areas in the West Desert Region of Utah.
The Land Use Planning Act (P. L. 94-579), as amended by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.
The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)	Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.

Alaska Conveyance

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)	Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.
The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)	Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.
The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980	Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic Rivers, nine study rivers, one National Conservation Area, one

(16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)	National Recreation Area, and one National Scenic Highway.
Alaska Land Acceleration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-452)	Reduces the delays that exist in the adjudication and conveyance of Alaska Native Allotments, State and other land entitlements that are authorized under the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906, the Alaska Native Claims Act, and the Alaska Statehood Act.
Alaska Native Allotment Subdivision Act (P.L. 108-337)	Allows Native Alaskans to subdivide their restricted allotment lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.
43 U.S.C. 2	Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.
43 U.S.C. 52	Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.

Cadastral Survey

Executive Order 12906	The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.

Land, Water Conservation Fund

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)	Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.

Oil & Gas Management

The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))	Provides the basic mandate under which BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted tribal Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.
The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act	Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes

of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)	provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.
Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-469, Section 604) –	Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all onshore Federal lands to determine reserve estimates of oil and gas resources underlying the lands and the extent and nature of any impediments to development of the oil and gas resources.
The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)	Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.
The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)	Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.
Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)	Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.
The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)	Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.
The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C. 201, et seq.)	Requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands, and mandates a broad spectrum of coal operations requirements for lease management.
The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)	Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)	Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.
The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988	Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.

The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.
The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)	Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.

Lands & Realty

Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)	Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.
P.L. 107-374	Direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.
P. L. 109-46	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.
P. L. 109-69	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.
P. L. 109-130	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:	• Foundation for Nevada's Veteran's Land Transfer Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 144) – authorizes the transfer of public lands from the BLM to the Veteran's Administration for the construction and operation of medical and related facilities. • To Resolve a Minor Boundary Encroachment on Lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Tipton, CA (P.L. 108-447,

Division E, Section 139) – relinquishes the Federal government's reversionary interest in an abandoned railroad right-of-way in order to clear the cloud on the title of a small parcel of private land.

- Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title VIII) – Gives the BLM authority to collect entrance fees at certain recreation areas for ten years beginning in 2005.

P.L. 107-324 — A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the City of Haines, Oregon.

T'uf Shur Bien Preservation Trust Area Act (P.L. 108-7, Division F, Title IV) — Amended FLPMA, Section 316, to require that any corrections to land conveyance documents which affect the boundaries of land administered by a federal agency other than the BLM be made only after consultation with, and the approval of, the head of such other agency.

Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447 — Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

P.L. 107-350 — Provides for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.

P.L. 107-371 — Directs the Secretary of the Interior to disclaim any Federal interest in lands adjacent to Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes in Idaho resulting from possible omission of lands from an 1880 survey.

P.L. 107-138 — Require the valuation of non-tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298) — Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation..

Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424) — Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a federal fund and 15 percent to state and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for state and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.

Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the Southern Nevada Public Lands Act, to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.
The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)	Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.
The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.
The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

Recreation Resources Management

Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)	A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.
The 1996 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-134)	Directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to develop and implement a pilot recreation fee demonstration program to determine the feasibility of cost recovery for operation and maintenance of recreation areas and sites.
The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (P.L. 91-476) (16 U.S.C. 460y)	Provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple-use purposes. It authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to acquire lands or interests in lands within the national conservation area.
Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487) (16 USC 460mm)	Established the Steese National Conservation Area to be managed by the BLM.
National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 Amendment (P.L. 101-628)	Establishes the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in the State of Oregon in order to protect the unique scenic, scientific, educational, and recreational values of such lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop a management plan for such Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 – Title II – Designation of the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (P.L. 101-628) (16 USC 460ddd)	Establishes the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-64) (16 USC 460iii)	Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.

An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (P.L. 101-621) as amended by 107-282 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)	Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.
An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, P.L. 100-225 (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)	Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.
An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho (P.L. 100-696) (16 U.S.C. 460xx)	Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple-use purposes.
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999 (6 USC 410fff), as amended (PL 106-76 & 108-128)	Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. PL 108-128 amended the boundaries or the National Conservation Area.
Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act of 2000, as amended, (P.L. 106-554 & P.L. 107-63). (16 U.S.C. 460ppp)	Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460mmm, P.L. 106-353), as amended by P.L. 108-400 (43 USC 460mmm)	Establishes the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area (formerly Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area) and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Area in Colorado, to be managed by the BLM.
Las Cienegas National Conservation Area Act (P.L. 106-538) (16 U.S.C. 460ooo)	Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16 U.S.C. 431)	Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C. 460nnn)	Establishes the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management
Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996	Established the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000	Established the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000	Established the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000	Established the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
P.L. 107-30	Provides further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and adds responsibilities for the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management.
The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.
The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
P.L. 107-213	Re-designate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.

Mining Law Administration

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)	Establishes an annual $100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a $25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.
The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 120, (30 U.S.C. 23 et seq.)	Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western U.S.
The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 31(a))	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.
The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)	Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.
The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)	Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for mining law administration program operations.
The 1994 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 103-138)	Provides that funds shall be available to BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.
The 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277)	Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2001. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2004.
The 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-63)	Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2003. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2004, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2007.

Hazard Management and Resource Restoration

The Resource	Authorizes EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on

Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)	active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)	Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.
Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))	Amendment to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.
The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)	Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and state emergency response organizations and the public.
The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)	Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.

Annual Maintenance

National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467)	Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.

Other Authorizations

The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)	Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.
Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)	Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.

Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-257)	Authorizes exchange of specified parcels of public and national forest lands in Oregon for specified parcels of private lands.
Healthy Forests Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148) -	Authorized the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuel reduction projects on federal land in wildland-urban interface areas and on certain other federal lands using expedited procedures.
P.L. 109-127	Revokes a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

Summary of Requirements ($000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2005 Actual FTE	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted FTE	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) FTE	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) FTE	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request FTE	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 FTE	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
Management Of Lands and Resources	**6,287**	**836,826**	**6,138**	**847,632**	**-56**	**+14,388** [9,020]	**+33**	**+1,224**	**6,115**	**863,244**	**-23**	**+15,612**
Land Resources	1,493	188,014	1,456	187,613	-14	+2,670 [2,035]	0	-3,402	1,442	186,881	-14	-732
Soil, Water, Air Mgt	246	34,738	240	33,838	-2	+457 [328]	-5	-2,242	233	32,053	-7	-1,785
Range Mgt	680	69,183	658	69,870	-6	+1,164 [918]	-1	-2,755	651	68,279	-7	-1,591
Forestry Mgmt	72	8,895	75	10,404	-1	+146 [105]	+0	-86	74	10,464	-1	+60
Riparian Mgt	195	21,228	190	22,124	-2	+353 [263]	-2	-879	186	21,598	-4	-526
Cultural Resources Mgt	130	14,925	127	15,015	-1	+250 [189]	+8	+2,871	134	18,136	+7	+3,121
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	170	39,045	166	36,362	-2	+300 [232]	+0	-311	164	36,351	-2	-11
Wildlife & Fisheries	298	36,947	302	40,480	-3	+570 [422]	0	-245	299	40,805	-3	+325
Wildlife Mgt	197	25,063	202	28,166	-2	+386 [282]	+0	-165	200	28,387	-2	+221
Fisheries Mgt	101	11,884	100	12,314	-1	+184 [140]	+0	-80	99	12,418	-1	+104
Threatened & Endangered Species	176	21,144	171	21,254	-2	+324 [239]	+0	-143	169	21,435	-2	+181
Recreation	553	60,589	548	65,131	-5	1,039 [762]	-2	-2,405	541	63,765	-7	-1,366
Wilderness Mgt	145	16,431	141	16,559	-1	+282 [194]	-2	-626	138	16,215	-3	-344
Recreation Resource Mgt	408	44,158	407	48,572	-4	+757	+0	-1,779	403	47,550	-4	-1,022

Summary of Requirements ($000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2005 Actual FTE	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted FTE	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) FTE	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) FTE	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request FTE	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 FTE	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
						[568]						
Recreation Operations Fees	0	0	0	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	0	0
Energy & Minerals	1,009	106,631	993	108,157	-11	+1,860	+74	+24,688	1,056	134,705	+63	+26,548
						[1,490]						
Oil and Gas Mgt	839	87,360	827	88,962	-9	+1,501	+74	+24,845	892	115,308	+65	+26,346
						[1,258]						
Coal Mgt	79	9,311	77	9,159	-1	+169	+0	-82	76	9,246	-1	+87
						[108]						
Other Mineral Resources Mgt	91	9,960	89	10,036	-1	+190	+0	-75	88	10,151	-1	+115
						[124]						
Alaska Minerals	15	3,944	11	2,263	+0	+0	-11	-2,263	0	0	-11	-2,263
						[0]						
Realty and Ownership	731	92,624	710	88,978	-7	+1,263	-14	-7,725	689	82,516	-21	-6,462
						[972]						
Alaska Conveyance	285	41,975	275	40,002	-3	+429	-10	-5,197	262	35,234	-13	-4,768
						[370]						
Cadastral Survey	120	15,590	117	15,790	-1	+226	-4	-2,065	112	13,951	-5	-1,839
						[158]						
Land and Realty Mgt	326	35,059	318	33,186	-3	+608	+0	-463	315	33,331	-3	+145
						[444]						
Communications Sites Mgt	24	0	23	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	23	0	0	0
Fee Collection	24	2,000	23	2,000	+0	+0	+0	+0	23	2,000	0	0
Offsetting Fees		-2,000		-2,000		+0		+0	0	-2,000	0	0
Resource Protection & Maintenance	536	81,501	527	84,358	-5	+1,067	-6	-1,794	516	83,631	-11	-727
						[727]						
Resource Mgt Planning	323	48,863	315	49,527	-3	+614	-3	-999	309	49,142	-6	-385
						[436]						

Summary of Requirements ($000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2005 Actual FTE	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted FTE	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) FTE	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) FTE	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request FTE	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 FTE	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	97	16,788	99	18,942	-1	+212 [135]	-2	-598	96	18,556	-3	-386
Hazardous Materials Mgt	116	15,850	113	15,889	-1	+241 [156]	-1	-197	111	15,933	-2	+44
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	426	77,813	395	76,646	-2	+533 [424]	-2	-1,798	391	75,381	-4	-1,265
Operations	53	6,057	52	6,179	+0	+80 [73]	+0	-12	52	6,247	0	+68
Annual Maintenance	259	30,564	252	31,571	-2	+453 [351]	-1	-1,047	249	30,977	-3	-594
Deferred Maintenance	86	41,192	84	38,896	+0	+0	-1	-739	83	38,157	-1	-739
Infrastructure Improvement*	28	0	7	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	7	0	0	0
Workforce & Organizational Support	626	142,161	611	145,446	-6	4,913 [1,861]	-4	-3,176	601	147,183	-10	+1,737
Information Systems Operations	73	19,651	72	21,139	-1	+168 [98]	-2	-2,579	69	18,728	-3	-2,411
Administrative Support	553	50,164	539	50,680	-5	+927 [748]	-2	-1,047	532	50,560	-7	-120
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	0	72,346	0	73,627	+0	+3,818 [1,015]	+0	+450	0	77,895	0	+4,268
Mining Law Administration	306	0	298	0	+0	+0 [0]	+0	+0	298	0	0	0
Mining Law Administration	306	32,696	298	32,696	+0	+0 [0]	+0	+0	298	32,696	0	0
Offsetting Fees		-32,696		-32,696		+0		+0	0	-32,696	0	0

Summary of Requirements ($000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2005 Actual FTE	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted FTE	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) FTE	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) FTE	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request FTE	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 FTE	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
Land and Resources Information Systems	67	18,062	65	17,949	-1	+149 [88]	-2	-513	62	17,585	-3	-364
Grasshoppers & Mormon Crickets	1	0	1	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	1	0	0	0
Challenge Cost Share	26	7,396	27	9,357	+0	+0 [0]	+0	+0	27	9,357	0	0
Challenge Cost Share	26	7,396	27	9,357	+0	+0 [0]	+0	+0	27	9,357	0	0
Cooperative Conservation Initiative	0	0	0	0	+0	+0 [0]	+0	+0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursables ($ are non-add)	240	0	226	0	+0		+0		226	0	0	0

Bracketed numbers represent absorbed fixed costs.

JUSTIFICATION OF FIXED COST CHANGES

(dollars in thousands)

	2006 Budget	2006 Revised	2007 Change
2006 Pay Raise, 3 Quarters in 2006 Budget	+9,470	+9,331	
Amount of pay raise absorbed	0	[3,433]	
2006 Pay Raise, 1 Quarter			+2,557
Amount of pay raise absorbed			[1,096]
2007 Pay Raise			+6,784
Amount of pay raise absorbed			[2,908]
These adjustments are for an additional amount needed in 2007 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.1 percent pay increases effective in January 2006 and the additional costs of funding for an estimated 2.2 percent January 2007 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.			

	2006 Budget	2006 Revised	2007 Change
GSA and non-GSA Space	28,576*	47,425	+1,707
Amount of GSA and non-GSA rent absorbed		[689]	
The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included. *The 2006 Budget number in the 2006 *Justification of Uncontrollable Cost Changes* (total of $28,576) referred to the GSA portion of space costs, but not the BLM portion. This was an omission only in this section, and did not actually reflect what was requested for total space costs in the 2006 Justifications. The 2006 Revised number shown above ($47,425) represents the estimate in 2006 for both GSA and BLM space costs after rescissions.			
Departmental Working Capital Fund	20,156	19,458	+778
Amount of Departmental Working Capital Fund absorbed		[202]	
The amount requested reflects expected changes in the charges for Department services and other services through the working capital fund. These charges are displayed in the Budget Justification for Department Management. Direct funding in the amount of $8,221 has been identified in the Bureauwide Fixed Costs Subactivity for this expense.			
Worker's Compensation	7,882	7,766	+12
Amount of Worker's Compensation absorbed		[116]	
The adjustment is for actual charges through June 2005, in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2006 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.			
Unemployment Compensation	5,531	5,450	+1,321
Amount of Unemployment Insurance absorbed		[8]	

JUSTIFICATION OF FIXED COST CHANGES

(dollars in thousands)

The adjustment is for estimated changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.			
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	38,604	38,036	+1,229
Amount of Employer Share of Health Benefits absorbed		[568]	
This adjustment is for changes in the Federal government's share of the cost of health insurance coverage for Federal employees. The increase is estimated at 11 percent, the average increase for the past few years.			
Total Fixed Costs Absorbed			[9,020]
Total Fixed Costs Funded			+14,388

Activity: Land Resources

Activity Summary ($000)

Subactivity		2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
Soil, Water, Air Mgt	$	34,738	33,838	+457	-2,242	32,053	-1,785
	FTE	246	240	-2	-5	233	-7
Range Mgt	$	69,183	69,870	+1,164	-2,755	68,279	-1,591
	FTE	680	658	-6	-1	651	-7
Forestry Mgmt	$	8,895	10,404	+146	-86	10,464	+60
	FTE	72	75	-1	0	74	-1
Riparian Mgt	$	21,228	22,124	+353	-879	21,598	-526
	FTE	195	190	-2	-2	186	-4
Cultural Resources Mgt	$	14,925	15,015	+250	+2,871	18,136	+3,121
	FTE	130	127	-1	+8	134	+7
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	$	39,045	36,362	+300	-311	36,351	-11
	FTE	170	166	-2	0	164	-2
Total Dollars	$	188,014	187,613	+2,670	-3,402	186,881	-732
	FTE	1,493	1,456	-14	0	1,442	-14

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity provides for integrated management of public land renewable and cultural resources. BLM manages these resources on a landscape basis, with each subactivity contributing to the overall health of the land. Conserving, restoring, and sustaining the health of the land is the foundation for BLM's renewable resources management and is key to the agency's long-term strategic vision. Livestock grazing, timber harvesting and other resource uses can be sustained over time only if the land is actively being managed to restore and/or sustain a healthy condition.

The programs in this activity, in concert with other programs, work together to support BLM's strategic vision by providing renewable resources, commercial and recreational uses, and aesthetic benefits through healthy forests, healthy rangeland ecosystems, functioning watersheds, and properly functioning riparian habitat. The BLM provides forage for livestock, protects cultural values, and maintains thriving wild horse and burro herds.

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Soil, Water and Air Management

Subactivity: Soil, Water Air Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
$(000)	34,738	33,838	+457	-2,242	32,053	-1,785
FTE	246	240	-2	-5	233	-7

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Soil, Water, Air Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-196	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-61	-1
• San Pedro Partnership	-985	
• Abandoned Mine Lands	-1,000	-4
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,242	-5

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007 budget request for Soil, Water and Air Management is $32,053,000 and 233 FTE, a net program decrease of $2,242,000 and 5 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Abandoned Mine Lands (-$1,000,000) –The Abandoned Mine Land program will be reduced by $1 million in order to help fund energy development priorities. Short-term, the impact to AML program performance will be modest; a reduction of 125 acres, as most projects scheduled for completion in 2007 will have been funded in prior years in order to initiate site assessments and engineering analyses needed to develop remediation alternatives. For 2007, BLM will be able to continue funding ongoing projects at the reduced funding level. Nine new projects will be deferred for future years. Funding will be reduced on four existing projects. The net effect on mid- to long-term program performance is that fewer acres of land will be restored. Outyear projections of program performance reflect this reduction.

San Pedro Partnership (-$985,000) – The San Pedro Partnership, formed in 1998, is a consortium of Federal, State, and local agencies and other jurisdictional entities to coordinate

and cooperate in the identification, prioritization, and implementation of comprehensive policies and projects to assist in meeting water needs in the Sierra Vista Sub-basin of the Upper San Pedro River Basin in Arizona. Congress has appropriated $1.0 million to BLM annually from 2004 through 2006 to fund certain activities of the partnership. The funds were used for USGS studies on recharge quantification, continuing stream-flow and groundwater monitoring, and implementing water conservation projects, including municipal storm-water recharge projects, environmental education, and an effluent reuse project. The BLM believes that the Federal goals and commitments to the Partnership have been met. The reduction will return funding to levels originally planned, and allow the BLM to focus future efforts in areas with higher proportions of public lands.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-$196,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight and Administration at the Washington Office and National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-$61,000) – In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

Total Performance Change	***+1.6% Percent of known contaminated sites remediated -175 Number of land acres reclaimed from effects of degradation***				
	A	***B***	***C***	***D=B+C***	***E***
	Overall Performance Changes from 2006 to 2007				
Measure	**2006 Enacted Performance**	**2007 Base Performance**	**2007 Impact of Program Change on Performance**	**2007 Budget Request Performance**	**Out-year Impact of 2007Program Change on Performance**
Contaminated Site Remediation- Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on DOI-managed land. SP	**3.4% 12/358**	**3.4% 12/358**	**3.9%**	**7.3% 26/358**	**-2.3%**
Mined Land Quality - Number of land acres reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining.	**425 acres**	**425 acres**	**-125 acres**	**300 acres**	**-50 acres**

Column B: The performance level expected to be achieved absent the program change (i.e., at the 2006 request level plus/minus funded fixed cost/related changes); this would reflect for example, the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of fixed costs, and trend impacts.

Column E: The out-year impact is the change in performance level expected in 2008 and beyond of ONLY the requested program budget change; it does not include the impact of receiving these funds again in a subsequent outyear.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Soil, Water and Air - The Soil, Water and Air Program is responsible for

- Soil productivity and health,
- Quantity and quality of water,
- Air quality, and
- The Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Program. This program works to eliminate the degradation of water quality and the physical hazards associated with abandoned hardrock mines on public lands.

Means and Strategies - The Soil, Water and Air Management program's means and strategies to achieve performance goals are:

- describing soil types needed for ecological site identification, a key component of land health assessment and grazing permit renewals;
- tracking compliance with BLM obligations to maintain state water and air quality standards under the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, the Colorado River Salinity Act, and the Endangered Species Act, as related to aquatic habitat conditions; and,
- assessing and proposing mitigation of impacts for energy mineral exploration and development, particularly from water produced and air quality affected by pumping operations.

Critical Factors - Critical factors affecting Soil, Water and Air Program performance include:

- Persistent drought conditions in areas of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah resulted in postponement of data collection needed for processing some water rights actions; and,
- Accomplishment of planned watershed assessment depends on work by other programs. If that work is not completed, assessments may be deferred to future years.

Long-Term Vision: The long-term vision of the Soil, Water and Air program is to:

- Meet state water quality standards in all stream miles flowing on BLM-managed lands.
- Meet ambient air quality standards in the 4 BLM Wilderness areas by 2008 (a fifty percent increase).
- Make necessary contributions to project planning and implementation in the National Landscape Conservation System so that all 29 National Monuments and National Conservation Areas in the system will have projects initiated by 2008.
- Provide soil, water and air information needed to accelerate processing of applications for permits to drill at a rate that meets current BLM objectives.
- Provide soil, water and air information, including watershed assessment, needed to complete all 10 year grazing permit renewals in 2009.

An abandoned mine adit leaking contaminated water. This adit, located in Colorado, has since been plugged using AML funds.

Abandoned Mine Lands **–**The AML program's overall objective is to improve water quality and remediate other environmental impacts and physical safety hazards from hardrock abandoned mine sites. Historic hardrock mines produced precious metals, base metals, and other mineral commodities (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, etc.) The mines shut down, became inactive, or were abandoned according to the conditions affecting mineral economics of the time.

Many abandoned mines are causing environmental degradation, primarily through water pollution. Typical kinds of environmental problems stemming from AML sites include:

- Contaminated/acidic surface and ground water;
- Stockpiled waste rock and mill tailing piles;
- Contaminated soils and groundwater; and
- Leaking chemical containers.

Many affected watersheds are in arid climates in the West, where water is scarce, and the need to improve water quality for human and aquatic resource use is critical.

Means and Strategies - Key actions to date include:

- Establishing program objectives and policies,
- Conducting targeted inventory and field validations,
- Developing an inventory database and program management system,
- Applying risk-based criteria and a project peer review to ensure projects are eligible and successes attainable
- Establishing partnerships with other government and non-government agencies and organizations.

Critical Factors - Most AML restoration projects are highly complex, and involve considerable environmental analysis and engineering study to assess site conditions and develop appropriate remedies. Typically, some of the appropriated funds for a given year cover these kinds of costs for new projects. Remaining funds are used for actual on-the-ground remediation activities normally carried out by contractors. For these reasons, there is no direct correlation between annual appropriations for the AML program and reported accomplishments. Program performance measures reflect project completions that are funded cumulatively over four to five years.

Program performance can be impacted by unforeseen complexities in ground and water conditions, the need for additional engineering studies, and changes in site conditions due to

excessive precipitation or erosion. Performance can also be impacted by the need to spend resources for increased monitoring and maintenance of restored sites. For example, even passive water treatment systems require periodic maintenance and adjustments.

Long-Term Vision - Recognizing that only a portion of AML sites are posing environmental impacts or safety hazards, BLM is seeking to develop a long-range working inventory of priority sites that can form the basis of realistic goals and strategies. BLM State Offices are developing multi-year workplans. These plans are developed and shared with BLM's Federal and State partners, identify priority watersheds and high impact areas where field work will be conducted. Initial plans cover 2007 – 2013. Plans will be reviewed and updated annually, and program performance will be integrated into the planning process.

Use of Cost and Performance Information in the Abandoned Mine Lands Program

BLM continues to apply effective cost management to ensure that appropriated funds reach on-the-ground projects. AML water quality restoration projects are multi-year in length – four to five years on average—meaning that performance results take time to accrue. As a result, there is no one-to-one correlation between funds appropriated in a given year and that year's program performance.

For 2005, the majority of AML program funds went directly to specific projects. This information, along with the multi-year plans, has resulted in modest adjustments for 2007. The Alaska office will not need as much funding in 2007, enabling funding shifts to Arizona.

Once the final multi-year plans are in place, BLM will be able to monitor fund allocations and expenditures against plan implementation, factoring in longer-term patterns and trends.

Other Funding Resources - BLM's response to AML impacts is based on a risk-based, watershed approach in partnership with over 100 Federal, State, Tribal, and non-government organizations. State governments set watershed priorities. BLM, and other partners, collaborate and leverage funds to address their respective sites and impacts.

BLM's program does not duplicate the coal AML program of Office of Surface Mining, nor is it funded by the AML trust fund established by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.

Contributions to the Strategic Plans in the Soil, Water and Air and AML Programs- The Soil Water and Air and the Abandoned Mine Land programs support the Department's Strategic Plan goals of improving and maintaining health of watersheds and landscapes, sustaining biological communities, planning actions to use energy and non-energy minerals, forage resources, forest and woodland products, and improving information management.

The Soil, Water and Air program contributes to the BLM's 2007-2009 Strategic Plan of "successful management of rangelands and forests to achieve healthy and productive watersheds" by improving water quality; and, to "improve dispersed recreational opportunities"

by enhancing visitor safety. The program also assesses soil, water and air impacts while processing permits and leases for fluid energy minerals, coal and geothermal energy, therefore also "contributing to domestic energy supply." Additionally, the AML program reduces BLM's contingent environmental liabilities as reported in annual financial statements.

Support for Energy - The Soil, Water and Air Management Program provides support for energy development activities in the BLM, including the implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the President's National Energy Policy, in the following ways: participation in planning processes, conducting and updating baseline studies, and regional reviews of State requirements to ensure that Soil, Water and Air considerations are included in energy lease stipulations and energy permit conditions of approval. Specialists funded in the Soil, Water and Air Management Program also provide the framework of policy and information which is needed by local managers to assess impacts, make decisions, and monitor the effects of energy development to ensure environmentally sound energy development on public lands. For example, in Montana, a BLM hydrologist funded within this program maps the locations of streams as part of a regional inventory and establishes baseline data that may then serve as one of the information bases for site-specific environmental analyses needed prior to approving APDs. This baseline information is also available for use by other BLM programs for projects such as completion of Rangeland Health Assessments or issuance of special recreational permits.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

▪ ***Soil, Water and Air -*** Planned accomplishments for 2007 are not expected to change significantly from those in 2006 in most activities. The program will continue to assist in monitoring and other work needed for the Energy Policy Act. Activities where changes are expected are watershed assessment, water rights actions, and vegetation treatments:

- Watershed assessment accomplishments have been linked to rangeland health assessments and grazing permit renewals. As this remaining work is completed over the next 2-3 years, the number of watershed acres assessed is expected to decline. By 2007, approximately 3 million acres of assessment are planned for the year, a decline of about 40 percent from 2005.
- Processing of water rights is also expected to decline by 2007 as the work of the Snake River Basin Adjudication is completed. Water right actions processed will decline by about 3000, or 25 percent from 2005. The lower production in number of water rights actions will be replaced by more expensive water rights actions, as the protest and appeals work on the adjudication becomes a larger component of the Snake River Basin Adjudication Team's workload.
- Vegetation treatments are expected to increase significantly in 2006 due to pinyon and juniper woodland thinnings and reseeding to improve cover in Utah. This work will decline in 2007 when the work is completed by about 20 percent to 10,000 acres. This is part of the implementation of the Great Basin Restoration Initiative.

Overall, possible dollar savings from reduced workloads in watershed assessment and vegetation treatments will be shifted to the more expensive Snake River Basin adjudication

protest and appeals process. The possible dollar savings would also be off set by the proposed 2007 budget reduction of $2,242,000 to the program.

Abandoned Mine Lands - BLM plans to improve water quality on 350 acres in 2007, as a result of competing projects funded during prior years. BLM will fund 66 ongoing projects in twelve States and 40 watersheds. No new projects will be initiated. Watershed AML projects scheduled for funding in 2007 are listed below.

State	**Project**
Alaska	Harrison Creek; Quartz Creek; Hiyu Minesite; Wade Creek Dredge; Hunter Creek; Maclaren Glacier
Arizona	Wickenburg Mill; San Pedro Mill Sites
California	Gold Run Sluice Tunnel; Pond Hydraulic Mine; Idria Mines; Contact Mine; Buena Vista Dam Study 2007; Rinconada Mercury Mine/Mill; Boston Tunnel; Poore Mine; Rathburn-Petrey Mercury Mine; Oat Hill Extension Mercury Mine/Mill; Davis Mine & Mill
Colorado	Animas Operation and Maintenance; Eureka Channel Restoration; Eveline Acidic Mine Drainage; Grand Mogul Dump; Kansas City Mine Remediation; Lark/Joe & John Mine Cleanup; North California Mountain; Querida Mill Tailings Cleanup; Tiger Tunnel – Colorado Gulch; Kerber Creek Reclamation; Mill Sap Mill Tailings Cleanup; Gnome Mine; Palmetto Mine; Risorgimento Mine Dump Project; Wyoming Mine Cleanup
Idaho	Sonneman Mine Tailings; Buckhorm Mill Cleanup; Champagne Creek Water Quality; Leadville Mill Cleanup; Twin Peaks Mine; Ima Mine Rehabilitation Monitoring; Mine Water Systems; Grouse Creek Stabilization; Pine Creek Monitoring; Basin AML; Basin Rock Dumps; Idora Mine; Bayhorse Site Assessment; Salmon River Basin; Little Rocky Mountains
Montana	Zortman Water Treatment II; Great Divide Tailings Phase 2; Indian Creek Reclamation; Keating Tailings
Nevada	Argentum Millsite; Riverside; Ward AML Cleanup
Oregon	Almeda Mine; Braden Mine
South Dakota	Belle Eldridge Monitoring; Bentonite Mine Reclamation
Utah	La Sal Creek; Silver Maple
Washington	Josephine Mill #2; Lookout Mine; Yellowhead Mines
Wyoming	Copper Mountain

Use of Cost and Performance Information in the Soil, Water and Air Program

- Cost and performance information provided the basis for most of the performance analysis for the Soil, Water and Air Program. 2004 data from BLM's Activity-Based Costing database showed that 36% of time was coded to overhead and management, a relatively high amount. That value was reduced substantially in 2005 to 25% by more accurate coding to activities in which work was completed, and better planning in the distribution of Soil, Water and Air Program work months. Further reductions are anticipated in 2006 and 2007. The expected improvement is likely to result from the continuing education in accurate coding and the availability of more cost codes for those working in soil, water and air management.

- Cost and performance information was used in preparing the guidance to the states on accomplishment targets. Six states significantly exceeded one or more of their accomplishment targets without increases in expenditures in those activities. Accomplishment targets were increased in those states that had no decrease in their associated cost targets.

2006 PLANNED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Soil, Water and Air – The following priority activities will be emphasized in 2006:

- Soil, Water and Air Program will focus on the bureau-wide priority of timely processing of energy mineral Applications to Drill in accordance with the NEPA requirements as revised for this priority activity. Emphasis will also be placed on monitoring energy exploration and development and other aspects of Energy Policy Act implementation according to best management practices developed by the Fluid Minerals Group.
- The program will continue Watershed Assessment and Rangeland Health Assessments in support of grazing permitting.
- Other resource protection work will continue in priority watersheds using interdisciplinary projects and partners.

Other targets have declined due to shifts in funds by managers to meet priorities.

- Water resources monitoring and water resources inventory have declined slightly due to shifts in priorities.

Some targets increased between 2005 and 2006.

- A major grassland treatment accounts for a one-year increase in treatment acres to about 12,400 acres
- Soil surveys need to be completed in several states, particularly where they provide information on rangeland health and potential. Survey work has been accelerated in Eastern Oregon, West Beaver County, Utah, and Sublett County, Wyoming, to support the rangeland health assessments. The result is an increase of nearly 150,000 acres of survey planned for 2006.

The following is an example of a 2006 project:

Colorado - BLM has been cooperating with Colorado's State Water Quality Control Division to confirm the water quality of streams on the 303(d) Impaired List. Several stream reaches are now being considered for removal from the list as a result of their work. This work is also making BLM an active partner in the development of total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), the allowable levels of the pollutants causing the stream reach to be impaired. Most states have court-ordered schedules for TMDL development. Participating in the development is very important to BLM, since TMDLs have the potential to limit certain pollution discharging activities on public land.

Abandoned Mine Lands –BLM plans to improve water quality on 425 acres in 2006. This performance target is based on projects funded during prior years that are expected to be finished during 2006. BLM will fund 66 projects in twelve States and 44 watersheds. Many of these projects are continuations of ongoing multi-year projects from 2005.

2006 watershed AML projects are listed below.

State	Project
Alaska	98 Mile Steese; Harrison Creek; Interagency Birch; Hiyu Minesite; Wade Creek; Yukon 40 Mile; Hunter Creek; Quartz Creek Trail; Maclaren Glacier
Arizona	San Pedro Mill Sites
California	Gold Run Sluice Tunnel; Pond Hydraulic Mine; Contact Mine; Sonoma Mine; Buena Vista AML Dam Study and Stabilization; Rinconada; Kings Mercury Mine; Rathburn-Petrey Complex; Oat Hill Extension Mercury Mine/Mill; Davis Mine/Mill
Colorado	Eureka Channel Restoration; Lark/Joe & John Mine Cleanup; North California Mountain; Lake Fork Mine District; Querida Mill Tailings Cleanup; Tiger Shaft-Colorado Gulch; Mill Sap Mill Tailings Cleanup; Palmetto Mine; Risorgimento Mine Dump Project; Ute-Ulay Mine/Mill; Wyoming Mine Dump Cleanup
Idaho	Champagne Creek Water Quality; Sonneman Mine Tailings; Leadville Mill Cleanup; Salmon River Basin; Twin Peaks Mine; Ima Mine/Millsite Cleanup and Monitoring; Pine Creek Monitoring; We Like Mine; Basin AML; Basin Rock Dumps; Idora Mine; Mother Lode Mine
Montana	Little Rocky Mountains; Rochester/Nez Perce; Landusky Leach Pad Removal; Judith Mountains; Belle Eldridge Monitoring; Bentonite Mine Reclamation; Great Divide Sand Tailings; Hard Cash; Lower Indian Creek Dredge
Nevada	Norse Windfall; Argentum; Caselton; Johnston Millsite; Leadville Tailings; Rip Van Winkle
Oregon	Almeda Mine Site; Bretz Mine
Utah	Fry Canyon; Silver Maple Mining Claim
Washington	Josephine Mill Site #2
Wyoming	Copper Mountain

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Soil, Water and Air -- In 2005, the BLM met or exceeded most of its goals for primary outputs. The accomplishments in this program are described below.

- BLM riparian restoration treatments were in part responsible for the retention of about 90,000 tons per year of dissolved salts in six Colorado River Basin States, assisting with the objective of preventing further degradation of water quality in the Colorado River.
- Approximately 5,000,000 acres of watershed-based land health assessments were completed to support Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines, environmental reviews of expiring livestock permits, watershed restoration activities, wildland fire rehabilitation, and mine land reclamation. This is approximately 94 percent of the acreage planned. Most of the shortfall occurred in one Idaho field office where assessments that were near completion were delayed for additional review following a district court action.
- Soil inventory data was collected on approximately 644,000 acres to identify range sites for land health evaluations and support future management actions on those lands. This is 95 percent of the acres planned for soil survey, and a 36 percent increase over 2004. An error of 1 order of magnitude in the Wyoming report for the soil inventory target for 2005 caused the percent completed to be significantly under-reported.
- Monitoring data was collected at approximately 6,459 surface water stations throughout the west for flow and water quality in support of work on Rangeland Health Standards and use authorization compliance. This was slightly under 100 percent of the planned water resource monitoring.
- Of the 3,900 planned acres of shrub, grassland, and vegetation planned for treatment, about 3,500 were actually treated or about 90 percent. This output is dependant upon weather, wildfire occurrence, and equipment availability making 90 percent completion an excellent accomplishment.
- The BLM worked with state water quality agencies and others to support the development and implementation of Total Maximum Daily Load (TMD) measures, which has been important in helping to achieve state and tribal water quality requirements. Over 200 miles of streams on BLM-managed lands were removed from impaired water quality lists through cooperative efforts of BLM, state agencies, and other land managers.

Road grade and channel restoration work at Fish Slough in Bishop, California, is dramatically improving habitat for many species, including the endangered Fish Slough milk vetch.

The following is an example of a project completed in 2005:

- ***Idaho -*** The Snake River Basin Adjudication team in the Idaho State Office completed another year of outstanding achievement in 2005. Approximately 12,000 water rights actions were completed in the Snake River Basin Adjudication in the past year, nearly 90% of the bureau-wide total. The work of the team has benefited management of many resources through its contribution to BLM's 2007-2009 Strategic Plan emphasis area of "maintaining an adequate water supply for BLM lands."

Abandoned Mine Lands – The AML program planned to improve water quality on 856 acres in 2005, and exceeded the goal by completing 934 acres. Projects in Montana and Oregon were able to be completed ahead of schedule, benefiting from the dry field season. BLM planned to inventory 970 sites, but fell short completing 829 sites. Most of the shortfall related to work planned in Oregon due to program staff being detailed in response to wildland fire priorities. BLM mitigated safety hazards at 175 sites, just short of the target of 183 sites. Examples of projects completed in 2005 are:

- ***California*** - BLM, EPA, and the Forest Service are finishing the last phase of a multi-year multi-agency mercury cleanup effort directed at mines located in the headwaters of the Salinas River. The Rinconada Mine is located in a rural area of California's Central Coast. This watershed had been heavily impacted by mercury mining and its effects on biota have been assessed within the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Impaired portions of the watershed are listed on California's list of impacted watersheds. Reclamation of + 50 acres of stream, historic mercury mill sites, and removal of mercury mill tailings dumps 199 openings will reduce the mobilization of mercury and therefore the downstream contamination in this drainage.

- ***Colorado*** - In the Upper Animas River near Silverton, downstream fish populations are on an increasing trend, and there is evidence of self-sustaining fish populations in lower reaches. Partners have completed approximately 50 cleanup projects for a total of $28.6 million at a cost one tenth of the typical Superfund mining cleanup. In the Animas, BLM has leveraged its cleanup funds of $2.7 million by a ratio of 1 to 10.

State	Projects
Alaska	Gold Bench; Hunter Creek; Iron Side Bar; Harrison Creek; Ptarmigan Gulch; Squaw Creek; Interagency Birch; Hope Creek; Quartz Creek Trail; Maclaren Glacier; and, 98 Mile Steese; Energy Management Partners
Arizona	Cibola Mill, San Pedro Mill Sites
California	Rinconada Mine, Boston Tunnel, Davis Mill Tailings Remediation
Colorado	Querida Mill Tailings; Lake Fork Mine; Lark, Joe and John Mine; Eureka Channel; Eveline Mine; Mill Sap Gulch Tailings; Risorgimento Mine Dump Project; Gnome Mine Reclamation Project; North Polar Star Mine Project; North California Mountain; Little Nations Mine; Kansas City Mine; Anglo Saxon Mine
Idaho	Clayton Silver Mine; Champagne Creek; Ima Mine/Mill Site; Twin Peak Mine; Leadville Mill Tailings; We Like Mine; Lookout Mountain Mine; Mother Load Mine; S. Fork CDA Basin; U of I CDA AML Support; S. Fork Basin Rock Dumps; Idora Mine; S. Fork S F Fraction; S. Fork Silverton Tailings
Montana	Great Divide Sand Tailings; Lower Indian Creek; Rochester/Nez Perce; Little Rocky Mountains; Lower Indian Creek Channel Restoration; Belle Eldridge Monitoring; Bentonite Mine Reclamation; AML Reclamation O& M
Nevada	Rip Van Winkle; Johnston Millsite; Tybo Mine; Easy Junior; Leadville Tailings; Castleton
Oregon	Almeda Mine Site; Josephine Mill Site #2; Yellowhead Mine; Lookout; Glass Buttes Repository; Bretz Mine; Inman Mine
Utah	White River Oil Shale; La Sal Creek; Fry Canyon; Silver Maple Mine; Water Quality Sampling
Wyoming	Site A-24-3 Reclamation; Site B-12 & 28 Reclamation; Site C-27 &34 Reclamation

SOIL, AIR AND WATER MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview

Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Contaminated Site Remediation - Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on DOI managed land. (SP)	2.3%	11% 28/ 265	+8.7%	3.4% 12/ 358	-7.6%	7.3% 26/ 358	+3.9%
Mined Land Quality - Number of land acres reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. SP (reporting cumulative acres beginning with a zero baseline)	200 acres (cum. = 150 acres)	934 acres	+734	425	-509	300	-125
Water Quality- Percent surface acres of BLM-managed lakes, ponds meeting surface water standards. SP	84% 285,288/ 339,942	87% 282,167/ 324,628	+3% (due to adjusted baseline)	87.2% (650 additional acres)	+0.2%	87.4% (650 additional acres)	+0.2%
Water Quality - Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by DOI that meet State (EPA approved) water quality standards. SP	89.4% (218 miles)	91% 123,667/ 136,327	+1.6% (due to adjusted baseline)	91% 123,867/ 136,327	+0.15% (200 additional miles)	91% 124,067/ 136,327	+0.15% (200 additional miles)
Air Quality - Percent of reporting Class I DOI lands that meet ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). SP	50% 2/4	50% 2/4	0%	50% 2/4	0%	50% 2/4	0%
Air Quality - Percent of reporting Class I DOI lands that meet visibility objectives. SP	0% 0/4	0% 0/4	0%	0% 0/4	0%	0% 0/4	0%
Complete watershed assessments (acres).	5,327,113	5,027,436	-299,677	3,256,397	-1,771,039	3,000,000	-256,397
Process water rights actions (number).	12,783	13,561	+778	10,619	-2,942	8,000	-2,619
Implement abandoned mine land projects to restore water quality (number).	856	934	+78	489	-445	300	-189
Monitor air resources/climatic conditions (number of projects).	357	344	-13	295	-49	300	+5
Monitor water resources (number).	8,026	9,065	+1,039	6,948	-2,117	5,000	-1,948

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Rangeland Management

Subactivity: Range Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
$(000)	69,183	69,870	+1,164	-2,755	68,279	-1,591
FTE	680	658	-6	-1	651	-7

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Range Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-692	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-93	-1
• Invasive Plants National Center	-985	
• Idaho Dept of Agriculture - Weed Management	-985	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,755	-1

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007, budget request for Rangeland Management is $68,279,000 and 651 FTE, a net program decrease of $2,755,000 and 1 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Montana State University **(-$985,000) –** Today the Center for Invasive Plant Management is a capable and independent operation. The funding BLM provided between 2000 and 2006 was used for the development of the center and weed control activities; from this point forward the center should be capable of securing outside funding from other agencies and private partnerships to sustain itself. BLM fully supports the Center's mission, and will continue to provide ongoing technical support, on an as-needed basis, without specific dedicated funding from the BLM.

Idaho State Department of Agriculture **(-$985,000) -** The Idaho Department of Agriculture's program promoting cooperative weed management activities is a well established organization and is fully capable of sustaining itself under State leadership. BLM's continued commitment to supporting this program will be implemented through the local BLM field offices, which provide technical support, equipment, chemicals, and limited indirect funding, as well as assistance in building good working relationships and partnerships at the local level.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies **(-$692,000) –** In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and

expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-$93,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

***Program Performance Change Table*:** A program performance change table is not displayed in those instances where the reduction has an indirect impact on performance and does not relate directly to specific performance measures used by the program.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Rangelands are a type of land, not a use of land. They are not urban land and they are not agricultural land. Rangelands are primarily grasslands, shrublands and savannas, and grasslands with scattered trees and shrubs.

The Rangeland Management program manages 214 million acres of rangelands within the 12 western states, including Alaska. Rangelands are used for many purposes and offer a variety of products and values including wildlife habitat, forage for livestock, recreational opportunities, open space, scenic beauty, and as watersheds. Usually these uses are mixed on a given piece of ground and sometimes they are competing.

Rangeland management works to provide some mix of these uses in ways that meet society's needs and desires while being constrained by the political requirements of the land and resource ownership patterns. All of this is bounded by the ecological processes and potentials of the natural systems, the ecosystems. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 guide BLM's management of livestock grazing on public lands. The program administers livestock grazing on 161 million of these acres. Consistent with the Department's Strategic Plan, the Program focuses rangeland conservation and restoration efforts on priority watersheds to achieve integrated resource objectives.

Western rangelands also have a mixed and complex ownership pattern. For example, in Arizona, which can be considered approximately 75 percent rangeland, only about 12 percent of the state is privately held. The remaining 88 percent is about equal parts state owned, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Indian Tribal land.

Range management is a discipline and an art that skillfully applies an organized body of knowledge accumulated by range science and practical experience for two purposes: 1) protection, improvement, and continued welfare of the basic soil, water, and vegetative resources, and 2) optimum production of goods and services in combinations needed by society. Management of rangeland requires selection of alternative techniques for optimum production of goods and services with minimal resource damage. While emphasis is often

placed on noxious weeds, land health, and the effects and management of domestic animals, the overriding emphases are rangeland resource rehabilitation, protection, and management for multiple objectives including biological diversity, conservation, and sustainable development for people.

Long range goals of the Program include:

- continuing to improve land health,
- achieving objectives and standards through appropriate rangeland planning, management, and monitoring as determined by assessments and evaluations;
- completing appropriate NEPA on all BLM administered grazing permits by the end of 2009,
- providing quality customer service,
- streamlining work processes, and;
- preventing the spread of new invasive species and reducing the number of acres infested with existing invasive or noxious weeds.

The measure to achieve these ends is conducted through the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health and their companion rules-Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management for BLM Lands.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - Emphasis will be placed on completion permit/lease renewals in full compliance with the NEPA process and reducing the backlog of expired permits/leases, building partnerships essential to ensure a successful weed management program, and making contributions to provide energy resources in a timely, efficient, and environmentally responsible manner.

By the end of 2009, all grazing permits, including those in permit backlog, are to be fully processed using monitoring and assessment information and land health standards evaluations as needed to complete environmental impact analysis. Adjustments in grazing use are made when needed to improve land health and strive to meet standards. Recent proposed changes to BLM's rangeland management regulations are designed to speed restoration of public rangelands while improving the delivery of services to public land users.

The following units of performance are planned to be completed 2007:

- completion of 2,600 permit renewals,
- monitoring 2500 allotments,
- completion of 1,300 health evaluations, and
- assessing 3 million acres of rangeland.

These critical work elements represent the current Program capability. One factor influencing the decrease in outputs when compared to 2006 planned has been the number of protests filed on Environmental Assessments (EA) by outside interests. Effort is being taken to make the EA's more comprehensive by the Range Program but in return also causes more time to be spent conducting the analysis and write-ups.

SUPPORT FOR ENERGY - The Rangeland Management Program provides support for energy development activities in the BLM, including the implementation of the Energy Act of 2005 and the President's National Energy Policy, by providing rangeland science information for the protection, improvement, and continued welfare of the basic soil, water, and vegetative resources impacted by energy development activities. Specific activities of specialists in this program include: communicating and developing grazing plans with livestock permittees/lessees that will help promote environmentally sound reclamation practices of pipelines and wellpads, providing guidance on rangeland monitoring methodologies for use in interim and final reclamation monitoring plans, communicating and coordinating with grazing permittees to adjust livestock management to provide for reclamation success, and conducting effectiveness monitoring activities on rangelands in areas of oil and gas development to ensure land health standards are met. In addition, Weed specialists funded within this program provide the framework for all weed policies and information affecting energy development, including: prevention techniques, treatment activities for inclusion as mitigation measures in oil and gas use authorizations, and monitoring to ensure weed control activities are successful.

Use of Cost and Performance Information in the Rangeland Management Program - On February 9, 2004 rangeland management specialists from 10 western states and the Washington Office were asked to complete a comprehensive review of the use authorization processes for the Rangeland Management program. These included Transfer of Grazing Preference, Issuance of Permits and Leases, and Issuance of Use Authorizations. The team's objective was to determine the reasons for significant above and below average unit costs with the intent of isolating cost efficiencies that would optimize both cost and program performance within the rangeland management program.

Four proposals were identified and all are implemented, including 1) Consolidation of Work between and within States, 2) Grazing Cost Accounting Processes and Procedural Changes, 3) Position Management Practices, and 4) Contracting of Authorization Workloads. The recommended proposals were analyzed in 2005 and used in 2006 as one factor in shaping current budget allocations, program delivery, and the current permit renewal schedule.

In preparation for the 2006 Annual Work Plan, unit cost data was used to determine State cost target allocations. Specifically, cost data from 2004 was used in conjunction with State planning targets to determine funding cost target allocations to assist States to meet the Congressional mandate of fully processing the backlog of permit renewals by 2009. As each State has different unit costs associated with performing tasks, it was valuable to pull the unit cost by State and multiply this by the States target to determine the cost target for each State to apply for this entire process of completing permit renewals.

INVASIVE AND NOXIOUS WEED PROGRAM – An early detection and rapid response system will be implemented on all BLM lands especially in areas where the BLM is facing emerging invasive species issues such as Sudden Oak Death in California and Cactoblastis cactorum (Cactus moth) which is slowing spreading in the Southern states. Partners are essential to ensure success in BLM's weed management program. Noxious or invasive weed management is being

pursued across three areas of emphasis using BLM's Partners Against Weeds Action Plan: education, inventory, and control. These areas of emphasis are also identified in the National Invasive Species Management Plan. Partnerships serve as a clearinghouse for documenting noxious weed locations and treatment efforts. States will continue to develop and implement Weed Management Areas and coordinate management plans on high priority areas, including lands found within the National Landscape Conservation System.

An infestation of leafy spurge, an invasive weed that infests more than five million acres of land in 35 States and the prairie provinces of Canada, impacts the plant communities in the Northern Great Plains. Leafy spurge is a native of Eurasia that causes significant problems by invading grazing lands for cattle and horses, reducing rangeland productivity and plant diversity, degrading wildlife habitat, displacing sensitive species, and drastically reducing land values. Habitat occupied by leafy spurge has doubled in acreage every ten years since the early 1900s and is expanding beyond its foothold in the western United States. In the Northern Great Plains, BLM manages lands in eastern Montana, western North Dakota, and the northwest corner of South Dakota extending to the banks of the Missouri River. Of the 213,779 acres of public lands in the Great Plains infested with invasive species, 204,367 acres, or 96 percent, are infested with leafy spurge.

Tamarisk is an introduced invasive shrub-tree that was planted along waterways for erosion control and to serve as windbreaks. Its prolific reproductive traits and broad ecological tolerances have allowed tamarisk to spread quickly within the 17 western States, adversely affecting many water dependent activities across the southwestern United States. Along the Rio Grande River, in particular, tamarisk threatens water transport and is resulting in the loss of wildlife. Tamarisk adversely affects community water supplies, increases the frequency of wildfires, replaces native vegetation and associated fauna, and modifies soil chemistry, river channels, and stream flows. Tamarisk infests an estimated two million acres of riparian lands in the western States. In the Rio Grande River Basin area, which covers the Rio Grande Basin from north of Albuquerque, New Mexico, to below Big Bend National Park, tamarisk infests an estimated 57,000 acres of public land.

Weed management work planned in 2007 includes:

- The program plans to conduct periodic and systematic inventories on approximately 6 million acres followed by prompt treatment will ensure that new invaders do not become established and begin to spread. This information important to decision making includes: 1) weed species, 2) locations of infestations, 3) acreage infested, 4) density of plants, 5) general plant community, 6) environmental conditions; e.g., soil conditions, exposure, level of disturbance, and 7) current land-use activities. Basic inventory for noxious weeds is one of BLM's most urgent needs. The effects of noxious weeds on ecosystem health require solid information to formulate management actions that will effectively address the impacts of noxious weeds on natural resources and economic activities.
- Continued support for invasive and noxious weed control and management of weed-infested sites in sagebrush communities to enhance sage grouse habitat in states with native sagebrush communities (CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY),
- Treating 150,000 acres of weed infested rangelands.
- Evaluating weed treatments on 300,000 acres.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT - In 2006, the BLM plans to meet or exceed most of the targets. The Rangeland Management program will again place priority upon permit/lease renewal with special emphasis directed to reducing the backlog of expired permits/leases. The BLM endeavors to complete land health standard evaluations on at least ten percent of the livestock grazing lands under its jurisdiction each year, until the assessments are complete. By the end of 2009, all carryover grazing permits are to be fully processed using monitoring and assessment information and land health standards evaluations as needed to complete environmental impact analysis.

Consistent with the Department's Strategic Plan, the BLM will continue to focus conservation and restoration efforts on priority watersheds to achieve integrated resource objectives. Interdisciplinary monitoring and resource assessments should be conducted at the watershed or allotment scale to determine attainment or progress toward meeting rangeland standards in accordance with the 10-year schedules and where compatible, in conjunction with, or in anticipation of grazing permit/lease renewals.

For the following critical workloads, the BLM has revised the targets submitted as part of the 2006 Budget Justifications, as follows:

- Issue 2,410 grazing permits/leases, which are 77 less than planned in the 2006 Budget Justifications. The reason for this decrease is due to increased work to fully process permits and to address increased litigation demands.
- Conduct monitoring on 2,683 allotments which is 487 lower than planned in the 2006 Budget Justifications. The reason for this decrease is due to higher priority work to fully process permit renewals. Evaluate rangeland health on 1,408 allotments which is 148 higher than planned in the 2006 Justifications.

INVASIVE AND NOXIOUS WEED PROGRAM – The BLM will continue an aggressive program to inventory 6.419M acres, treat 135,787 acres, and conduct weed treatment evaluations on 278,351 acres.

An important facet of the BLM's multiple-use mission is the management and control of vegetation on public lands. To meet that responsibility, in 2001 the BLM launched a multi-year effort to develop a programmatic environmental impact statement that contains national guidance for using herbicides and other treatments to manage vegetation on BLM-administered public lands in 17 western states. This effort also responds to directions from the President and Congress to implement the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 by taking more aggressive actions to reduce catastrophic wildfire risk on public lands.

The BLM started this Programmatic EIS project to replace analyses contained in four existing EISs completed between 1986 and 1992 for 14 western states, and to analyze vegetation treatments in two additional western states and Alaska. This Programmatic EIS released in 2006 will provide a comprehensive NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) document that can be used by BLM field-level staffs for local land-use planning.

The BLM's Draft Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic EIS (PEIS) has two primary objectives:

- To determine which herbicide active ingredients are approved for use on public lands in the western U.S., including Alaska, to improve the agency's ability to control hazardous fuels and unwanted vegetation.
- To develop a multi-agency, state-of-the-science human health and ecological risk assessment methodology that will serve as the initial standard for assessing human health and ecological risk for herbicides that may become available for use in the future.

This PEIS is accompanied by a Draft Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Report (PER), which describes the environmental impacts of using non-herbicide vegetation treatment methods on public lands.

The final PEIS will guide the BLM's actions through its proposed treatment of vegetation on approximately 932,000 acres annually in 17 western states in the United States, including Alaska, using 14 currently approved and four new herbicide active ingredients.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT - In 2005, the BLM completed the majority of its goals for primary outputs. The primary workload in the Rangeland Management Program was processing expired or expiring grazing permit/leases. In 2005, 358 more grazing permits/leases were issued than planned for a total of 2,691 of which 1,208 were issued pursuant to language in the 2004 Appropriation Act, and 1,483 were issued in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act. Other workloads that exceeded planned targets included over 200,000 acres of watershed assessments, 959 grazing use authorizations, and over 200 allotments monitored. The performance goal addressing the percent of acres achieving desired conditions was increased by 2% over the planned target, for a total of 58%, indicating our land condition continues to improve over time.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2005, BLM has fully processed 12,811 grazing permits since 1999. This is 86 percent of the 14,980 grazing permits that have expired since 1999.

Grazing Regulations: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is making regulatory changes aimed at improving the Bureau's management of public lands grazing in the rural West. More specifically, the regulation revisions are intended to improve the BLM's working relationships with public land ranchers, to conserve rangeland resources, and to address legal issues while enhancing administrative efficiency. The BLM undertook this regulatory initiative in recognition of the economic and social benefits of public lands grazing, as well as the role of ranching in preserving open space and wildlife habitat in the rapidly growing West. Since the beginning of this process in March of 2003, the BLM has met with a variety of groups and individuals to discuss the future of BLM-managed rangelands. The agency received more than 18,000 public comments on its proposed grazing rule and draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the comment periods for which both closed on March 2, 2004; these comments were analyzed and

considered in the BLM's preparation of the final EIS and the final regulation expected to be finalized in 2006.

Range Monitoring success: The Safford Field Office and Arizona Strip Field Office have implemented assistance agreements with the University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Service to collect monitoring data. The high quality of the monitoring collected will be useful to reduce the permit renewal backlog.

INVASIVE AND NOXIOUS WEED PROGRAM - In 2005, the BLM continued its ongoing partnerships with over 50 cooperative weed management areas (CWMA's) and developed new partnerships with counties and Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) to control and manage noxious and invasive weeds on the public lands. The BLM inventoried over 4.1 million acres of public lands for the presence or absence of noxious and invasive weeds. Workloads exceeded above planned targets by over 7,200 acres for weeds treated and over 12,000 acres of weed treatments evaluated.

Weed treatment costs are based upon estimates from states and vary depending on land type, infestation severity and extent, and weed treatment method. Costs are calculated for each activity in a weed treatment program: surveying, prevention, controlling new infestations, controlling established infestations, and monitoring past efforts. The Bureau-wide average cost to treat one acre of rangeland infested with weeds in 2005 was $47. Higher costs can be expected for certain species that are harder to manager. For example, treating an isolated lea spurge spot infestation with herbicides may costs as much as $90 per acre. However, using sheep to reduce lea spurge in pastures that are heavily infested integrated with a herbicide program can drive the cost down to $30 per acre. Sheep are obtained either by setting up a sheep enterprise or by renting sheep on a per month basis. Sheep enterprise costs are obtained from budgets. When sheep are rented, the cost is $1to $2 per ewe per month.

Noxious Weeds Success Story: BLM has undertaken a cooperative regional project in the Great Basin between BLM offices in Idaho, Nevada, and Utah and the Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Research Station, Shrub Sciences Lab in Provo, Utah to increase the availability of native plants, especially native forbs, for BLM restoration and fire rehabilitation efforts. Twenty-five key native forbs, important for sage-grouse diet and identified by BLM resource specialists in a survey conducted in 1999, resulted in a long-term plan to increase the availability of these native forbs and additional native grasses and shrubs. Included in this project are private growers with expertise in growing native plants, research on bee pollinators of native forbs, plant disease experts, experiment stations evaluating techniques to reduce weeds in native seed fields, and research personnel that collect and evaluate seed sources from across the Great Basin. To date, over 500 field sites have been visited and seed collected for the project.

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview

Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Rangeland Condition - Percent of permitted acres maintained at appropriate land conditions and water and air standards **(SP)**	56% 46.5MM / 83MM	58% 47.2MM/ 81.7MM	+2%	58% 47.2MM/ 81.7MM	0	59% 55MM/ 93MM	+1%
Permit Processing: Average time (average reduction, number of days) for processing and issuance of grazing permits. (SP)	210 days	207 days	-3	207 days	0	207 days	0
Cost: Process a Transfer of Grazing Preference (unit cost)	$2,088	$2,052	-$36	$2,114	+$62	$2,177	+$63
Issue Grazing Allotment Permits/Leases (number)	2,333	2,691	+358	2,410	-281	2,600	+190
Evaluate Rangeland Health (number)	1,435	1,287	-148	1,408	+121	1,300	-108
Monitor Grazing Allotments (number)	2,935	3,147	+212	2,683	-464	2,500	-183
Upland Acres: - Percent of acres achieving desired conditions where specified in management plans and condition is known, consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law. (SP)	56% 46.5MM / 83MM	58% 47.2MM / 81.7MM	+2%	58% 47.2MM / 81.7MM	0	59% 55MM/ 93MM	+1%
Invasive Species - Percent change from baseline in the number of acres infested with invasive plant species (SP)	0.9% 318,000 / 35,000,000	0.9% 318,000 / 35,000,000	0	0.91% 320,000 / 35,000,000	+0.01%	0.94% 330,000 / 35,000,000	+0.03%
COST: Apply Weed Treatments (Cost Per Acre)	$42	$47	+$5	$48	+$1	$50	+$2
Inventory for Presence of Invasive and/or Noxious weeds (acres).	3,913,752	4,168,702	+254,950	6,409,245	+2,240,543	6,000,000	-409,245
Apply Weed Treatments (acres).	198,042	205,256	+7,214	135,787	-69,469	150,000	+14,213
Evaluate Weed Treatments (acres).	217,053	229,717	+12,664	278,351	+48,634	300,000	+21,649

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

Subactivity: Forestry Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
$(000)	8,895	10,404	+146	-86	10,464	+60
FTE	72	75	-1	0	74	-1

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Forestry Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-59	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-27	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-86	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007, budget request for Public Domain (PD) Forestry Management is $10,464,000 and 74 FTE, a net program decrease of $86,000 and 0 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-$59,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-$27,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

Program Performance Change Table - A program performance change table is not displayed in those instances where the reduction has an indirect impact on performance and does not relate directly to specific performance measures used by the program.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

BLM manages 55 million acres of forests and woodlands, of which 20 percent are forests capable of producing traditional forests products such as lumber. The goals of the Forest Management program are to maintain and restore the health of BLM's forests and woodlands,

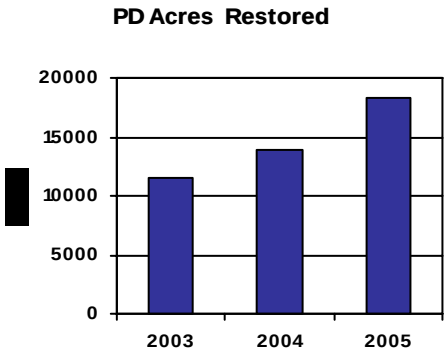
and to provide forest products for economic opportunities. Forest management activities contribute to the management of other BLM resources such as fish, plant, and wildlife habitat. BLM forests are managed using scientific principals, from planting and thinning young trees to selling mature timber. Due to decades of fire exclusion, many of these forests have become unnaturally dense, and ecosystem health has suffered significantly. This section will focus on the Public Domain forestry program, which manages 53 million acres of forest and woodlands. See Section VII for a discussion of the 2.4 million acres of Oregon and California Grant (O&C) forest lands in western Oregon.

Improving Efficiency - New tools addressing priorities in Public Domain Forestry
Recent laws and administrative initiatives have given the PD Forestry program new tools to improve efficiency of forest health projects, which are designed to improve the health of BLM forests, reduce the risk from wildfire and other catastrophic events, and where appropriate, utilize the excess woody biomass for economic opportunities. These new authorities include the *Healthy Forests Restoration Act* (2003), the *Tribal Forest Protection Act* (2004), the *Energy Policy Act* (2005) and stewardship contracting (2003). **Coupled with the** strategy to address forest health conditions by first treating the following priorities, the BLM is increasing the area treated annually and the amount of material offered for sale. Funding priorities are:

1. **Salvaging dead and dying timber** focusing on areas with hazardous fuels, considering wildlife habitats, watershed health, soil stability, local economic opportunities, and forest management concerns.
2. **Forest health restoration** projects that improve forest resiliency to disturbances from wildfires, insects & diseases, and reduce hazardous fuels.
3. **Commercial and /or personal use opportunities** for vegetative products from forest, woodland, and fuel treatments.

The forest management program is funded primarily by two accounts:

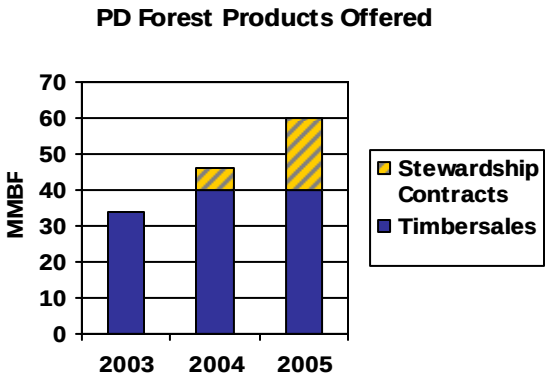
- The Public Domain Forest Management account within the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation provides staff, equipment, and facilities needed to develop and manage forest and woodland projects on Public Domain forest lands discussed in this section.



- The Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund provides funding for much of the actual on-the-ground contracts designed to restore forest health, including salvaging dead and dying timber; reforesting areas degraded by natural or human disturbance; and enhancing tree growth by removing smaller trees and other forest vegetation.

The PD Forest Management Program supports three of the Department's Strategic Plan Mission Goals, as follows:

Resource Protection: In the last three years, 43,675 acres of forests have been restored, helping to sustain biological communities. The strategic outcome is the restoration of forest and woodlands to a healthier tree density to promote growth and vigor thus resisting fire, drought, insects, and disease.



Resource Use: In the last three years, 140 MMBF and 98,000 tons of forest products were offered for sale or trade to local industries, helping to provide forest products for public benefit, to promote responsible use and to ensure optimal value. The program is also increasing the amount of woody biomass used to generate energy.

Serving Communities: In the last three years, forest product sales and the associated service contracts, have generated increased jobs in both the logging industry and the local mills. BLM annually issues in excess of 25,000 personal use permits across the west to individuals for the collection of firewood, Christmas trees, mushrooms, and a wide variety of other forest products.

Support for Energy - The PD Forest Management Program provides support for energy development activities in the BLM, including the implementation of the Energy Act of 2005 and the President's National Energy Policy, in the following ways: encouraging the use of all excess biomass in energy production, participating in energy development-related planning processes, and conducting and updating baseline studies and regional reviews of State requirements to ensure that forest management considerations are included in energy lease stipulations and energy permit conditions of approval.

Specialists funded in the PD Forest Management Program also provide the framework of policy and information which is needed by local managers to assess impacts, make decisions, and monitor the effects of oil and gas development to ensure environmentally sound energy development on public lands. For example, in Utah, specialists funded within this program assess forest and woodlands and use the data to ensure that impacts of planned development on forest resources and management are minimized. The results of this information may then serve as one of the information bases for site-specific environmental analyses needed prior to approval of APDs. Specific discussions on biomass utilization are contained in the next section (2007 Program Performance Estimate) and the following 2006 Planned Program Performance section.

2007 Program Performance Estimates

The BLM's 2007 PD Forest Management Program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Mission Goals. Funding at the requested 2007 level will allow the Bureau to complete the following:

Resource Protection: Twenty-two thousand acres of forests and woodlands will be restored from the PD Forest Management Program and the Forest Ecosystem Health Recovery Fund (FEHRF). This restoration will help to sustain biological communities, complementing projects designed specifically to reduce hazardous fuels.

Resource Use: The volume of commercial timber offered for sale will be 50 MMBF with no increases in funding. This increase is expected due to:

- New BLM forestry positions being added in 2005-2006 which will allow the issuance of additional commercial timber sale contracts.
- More efficient planning and contracting processes such as stewardship contracts.

Sixty thousand tons of biomass will be offered for sale or trade as by-products of restoration treatments.

Serving Communities: In 2007, the sale of forestry products will create additional jobs located in mostly rural communities.

Many projects funded in 2007 will be completed in later years as sales are harvested and contracts are implemented. The anticipated total acres of Primary Output (Restore Forest and Woodlands through Sales) would occur in years 2008 through 2010.

The Little Canyon Mt project in Central Oregon was developed in collaboration with local stakeholders and interests groups. BLM Director Clarke participating in the discussion.

Forest Management – The BLM will use 2007 funds to restore forests and woodlands, which will improve the resiliency of forests to disturbances from insects, disease, and wildfire, and restore habitats. Landscape plans and community wildfire protection plans will identify areas that are priorities for treatment, allowing BLM to select projects that are the most beneficial for improving forest health and reducing hazardous fuels.

Montana. Working with the towns of Lewistown and Dillon, BLM will provide biomass to a hospital and a community college, both of which will start using biomass as a heating source in 2006. Another project is designed to treat 500 acres to re-establish dry pine savannah habitats by removing excess conifers, yielding 3,000 tons of biomass. This project could continue to treat 1,000 acres and yield 6,000 tons annually.

Biomass Utilization – To advance the goals of the *Energy Policy Act* (2005) and the National Fire Plan, the Bureau is offering to industries more biomass from forestry and other projects. Projects are focused in areas that have the greatest potential for woody biomass utilization.

Idaho. In cooperation with other agencies and Renewable Energy of Idaho, BLM is preparing to make biomass available to a new 19 megawatt biomass plant in Emmett, Idaho. By-products from restoring BLM juniper woodlands and forest lands in southeast Idaho will supply this new plant.

Use of Cost and Performance Information in the Public Domain Forest Management Program

Activity Based Costing (ABC) data is used to monitor the overall production costs of achieving the Forest Management Program's primary performance measure, "commercial timber offered". ABC data is used to determine the unit costs associate with meeting the Bureau's target, and may result in shifts to more productive States with lower unit costs. In 2003, the performance measure baseline for timber offered for sale for both the Public Domain and O&C programs was established at $175/Thousand Board Feet (MBF). The baseline measure was met in 2004 ($176/MBF) and substantially improved in 2005 ($105/MBF). Concurrently, the volume of timber offered for sale in the Public Domain program increased from 33.8 MMBF in 2003 to 59 MMBF in 2005, a 75% increase. The substantial increase in volume offered and the reduction in unit cost over this period was due to improved staff expertise, improved markets for timber and other forest products, and legislative and administrative tools for planning and contracting. Projections for the future show a continued reduction of the unit cost as markets improve, new planning and contracting approaches are used, and staff gain additional expertise.

2006 Planned Program Performance

Resource Protection: In 2006, 22,000 acres of forests and woodlands will be restored from the PD Forest Management Program and the FEHRF.

Resource Use: In 2006, the volume of commercial timber offered for sale will increase by +8 MMBF to 50 MMBF. This increase is expected due to:

- New BLM forestry positions being added in 2005-2006 which will allow the issuance of additional commercial timber sale contracts.
- More efficient planning and contracting processes such as stewardship contracts.

Sixty thousand tons of biomass will be offered for sale or trade, and when combined with the 50 MMBF, they are valued at $4.0 million.

Serving Communities: In 2006, the sale of forestry products will create 420 jobs, located in mostly rural communities.

In 2006, the BLM will focus on:

- Under the Energy Policy Act, BLM is expanding into new markets to utilize lower-value, smaller diameter forest and woodland materials. The BLM is partnering with the Forest Service in several States to estimate biomass supplies in efforts to develop new markets for small diameter materials. This effort involves partners from Federal, State and local governments, Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and private interests.

- The BLM will continue to implement the recommendations from an internal forestry review, which included increasing forestry expertise, updating baseline information, using commercial activities to reduce fuels especially in the wildland urban interface, and using performance cost data to allocate funds.

- Working within the priorities of salvage, forest health and commercial/personal use, the forest management program works to expand projects using new authorities of the *Healthy Forests Restoration Act*, the *Tribal Forest Protection Act,* and stewardship contracting.

Forest Treatment restores Forest Health by improving under-story diversity, reducing fuel loads, and providing wood products.

Examples of 2006 Projects include:

Wyoming. In partnership with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the Wyoming Front Aspen Project will treat 7,500 acres over the next 10 years to improve elk winter range and aspen communities as well as reduce fuels. As a stewardship project, much of the restoration costs will be offset by the value of the forest products (30 MMBF), which is a by-product of the treatments.

Central Oregon. The BLM, three National Forests, and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs are partnering to provide biomass for an expansion of the Tribe's electrical generation facility. As an active member in the Central Oregon Partnership for Wildfire Risk Reduction, the BLM continues to develop forest health and fuels projects which have a biomass by-product that helps to stabilize supplies to local industries.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Resource Protection: In 2005, 6,000 acres of forests and woodlands were restored helping to sustain biological communities from the PD Forest Management Program. An additional 12,000 acres from the FEHRF were restored but counted separately. In 2006, the targets for forest restoration will be combined because most of the permanent labor associated with FEHRF workloads are paid by Public Domain Forestry accounts.

Resource Use: In 2005, 59 MMBF and 71,000 tons of biomass were offered for sale or trade using timber sales, stewardship contractors, or biomass options on service contracts.

In 2005, 18 percent more public land was treated than in 2004. The volume of forest products offered increased 21 percent from 2004, exceeding the target established for 2005. Coupled with the similar increases in 2003 and 2004, the demand for saw timber and biomass from forestry and fuels treatments are increasing showing an improved market.

Increasing Demand for Forest Products from Public Domain Lands

	2003	2004	2004 Percent Change from 2003	2005	2005 Percent Change from 2004
Public Land (acres) restored. (JE, JN)	3,020	4,957	39	6,051	18
Volume (MMBF) of Forest Products Offered for Sale (BT).	33.8	46.5	27	59	21

In 2005, the Forest Management program focused on:

- Developing and implementing national strategies and policies for increasing the use of forest biomass from forest health treatments.

- Awarding fifty-eight stewardship contracts which produced as a by-product of treatments, 16.2 MMBF of saw timber, 4.9 MMBF of other wood products, and over 66,000 tons of biomass valued at $1.2 million.

- Selling an additional 38 MMBF of forest products, including timber, firewood, posts, poles, ornamental plants, and biomass generating $4.0 million.

The Public Domain forests provided 59 MMBF of wood products in 2005.

Examples of 2005 Projects include:

California. The 2004 French Gulch Fire in northern California burned 13,000 acres. Within three months, BLM salvaged 7.3 MMBF of dead timber from approximately 1,850 acres of public domain forest lands with a value of $1.6 million. Additionally, 2,438 acres were seeded on BLM and private lands on severely burned steep slopes above the town of French Gulch before the winter rains arrived, helping to prevent erosion and stabilize these steep slopes.

Central Oregon. The Little Canyon Mountain project in central Oregon addressed forest health, hazardous fuels, riparian, off highway vehicle damage, and water quality issues on 2,200 acres of BLM lands immediately adjacent to the communities of Canyon City and John Day. In 2002, citizens of Grant County requested the BLM take action to address the immediate wildfire danger threatening their homes due to fuels buildup on adjacent public lands. This public interest resulted in the 2004 stewardship contract which will last over a seven year period. This contract will generate $1.7 million of service work partially offset by 5.2 MMBF of forest products.

Central Colorado. The Royal Gorge Biomass Demonstration project in central Colorado included two stewardship contracts on 300 acres near the Aquila Power facility. These projects improved forest health, encouraged biomass utilization and provided material to two power generating facilities. Several recent forest health projects have removed insect and diseased infected trees for both on site and off site utilization.

Forest Health project in Royal Gorge (Colorado).

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview

Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Commercial Timber Offered - Volume of timber offered for sale (MMBF).	38	59	+21	50	-9	50	0
Administrative cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale.	$125	$105	-$20	$125	+$20	$125	0
Apply Commercial Forest and Woodland Management Treatments (acres).	1,100	1,546	+446	1,100	-446	1,100	0
Manage Forest and Woodland Commercial Sales (acres).	2,800	2,634	-166	2,800	+166	2,800	0
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Sales (acres).	1,980	1948*	-32	14,500**	+12,552*	14,500**	0
Restore Forest and Woodlands through development (acres).	3,800	4103*	+303	7,800**	+3,697*	7,800**	0

* In 2005, the targets for Restore Woodlands through Sales and Restore Woodlands through Development did not include those completed under the Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund (FEHRF).
**In 2006, the targets for Restore Woodlands through sales and Restore Woodlands through development are a combination of Public Domain Forest Management and Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund targets. The targets were combined because most of the permanent labor associated with FEHRF workloads is paid by Public Domain Forestry accounts.

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Riparian Management

Subactivity: Riparian Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
$(000)	21,228	22,124	+353	-879	21,598	-526
FTE	195	190	-2	-2	186	-4

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Riparian Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-121	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-19	
• Santa Ana River Conservation	-739	-2
TOTAL, Program Changes	-879	-2

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007, budget request for Riparian Management is $21,598,000 and 186 FTE, a net program decrease of $879,000 and 2 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Santa Ana River Conservation (-$739,000) – The 2007 budget proposes to eliminate funding for the Santa Ana River Wash Coordinated Management Committee. The committee used funding to finalize a land management plan that provides for sand and gravel mining, water conservation, utilities and habitat conservation while minimizing conflicts between these uses. Participants in this multiple year process include the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, Cemex, Robersons' Ready Mix, two municipal water districts, San Bernardino County, Cities of Redlands and Highland, BLM, California Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The plan includes alternatives that resolve land use conflicts which included a land exchange proposal which is currently being analyzed. Because the committee has finalized the land management plan, it is more appropriate for other participants to fund the implementation aspects of the plan.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-$121,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-$19,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

***Program Performance Change Table*:** A program performance change table is not displayed in those instances where the reduction has an indirect impact on performance and does not relate directly to specific performance measures used by the program.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM manages over 23 million acres of land classified as riparian or wetland. These areas, while comprising only about nine percent of the total BLM-managed land, include or support some of the most ecologically diverse and important plant and animal communities occurring on public lands. Riparian areas and wetlands include streams and rivers, lakes and ponds, reservoirs, bogs or swamps, springs, and the narrow strips of land along the edge of many of these bodies of water. They provide habitat for 80 percent of the wildlife and fish species found on BLM land. These areas are critical to wildlife and water quality, ranching, and provide a high value recreational experience for millions of Americans. Healthy, functioning riparian areas and wetlands filter sediment substances, reduce downstream flooding, store water, and recharge vital underground aquifers. Management of riparian areas and wetlands is a key issue on public rangelands. The BLM places a high priority on the land health and improvement of riparian areas and wetlands.

Riparian-wetland area management is a key issue on public rangelands so the BLM places a high priority on the sustainable management and improvement of riparian-wetland systems. These areas often reflect the overall health of a watershed and affect the health of other ecosystems. Riparian area restoration continues to be a high priority in the BLM. Authorizing sustainable uses on the public lands, while protecting and improving riparian and wetland areas by cooperatively developing and implementing sustainable management strategies, is also a high priority. Assessing overall resource health and monitoring management effectiveness to determine future actions will ensure steady resource condition improvement and achievement of resource objectives.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The Riparian program supports other programs for managing rangelands and forests to achieve healthy and productive watersheds. In 2007, minor decreases in workloads are planned which are associated with normal fluctuations do to the normal work cycle. The program will emphasize the following priorities which include integrated projects related to improvement and enhancement of riparian areas and wetlands. These priorities are:

- Implement “Creeks and Communities: A Continuing Strategy for Accelerating Cooperative Riparian Restoration and Management.” The creeks and community strategy is based on sound scientific principles and practices applied in an adaptive and collaborative framework. Experts in both scientific and collaborative fields support hands-on wetland and riparian

stewardship planning and management. The partnership has successfully addressed issues ranging from enhancing communication and cooperation in collaborative planning processes, to averting appeals and lawsuits, to improving resource conditions. An example that highlights the creeks and communities strategy is the Yainix Ranch.

  - The owners of the Yainix Ranch in the Sprague River Valley of southeast Oregon are using their land as a model to break the impasse between Klamath Project irrigators, environmentalists, and the Klamath Tribes. With the help of the National Riparian Service Team (NRST), the USDA National Conservation Service (NRCS), Sustainable Northwest, the Klamath Tribes and others, the owners are using their ranch as a testing ground for collaborative river restoration that can help guide the recovery of the Klamath Basin and its communities.

- Focus efforts in watersheds that fail to meet rangeland health objectives (high priority watersheds).
- Identify priority watersheds to focus restoration efforts with special emphasis on watersheds that contain habitat for Sage-grouse.
- Provide input into all levels of planning and support for the Oil and Gas Program as it relates to protection, reclamation and restoration efforts.
- Continue the monitoring efforts using Proper Functioning Condition assessments.
- Initiate restoration efforts in riparian areas and wetlands in less than proper functioning condition.
- Continue efforts to establish and utilize partnerships to help leverage available funds.

Support for Energy - The Riparian Management Program provides support to the implementation of the Energy Act of 2005 in the following ways: participation in planning processes, and conducting baseline studies and regional reviews of State requirements to ensure that watershed considerations are included in energy lease stipulations and energy permit conditions of approval. Specialists funded in the Riparian Management Program also provide the framework of policy and information which is needed by local managers to assess impacts and monitoring the effects or oil and gas development to ensure environmentally responsible energy project development on public lands. For example, in New Mexico, specialists funded within this program assess riparian areas and use the data to ensure that impacts of planned development are minimized. The results of this information may then serve as one of the information bases for site-specific environmental analyses needed prior to approving APDs. The information is also used in other analyses such as Range Health Evaluations.

- The program plans to conduct flora and fauna inventories in riparian and wetlands. Part of the inventory will include an inventory for invasive and noxious weeds, i.e., 1600 acres. This information important to riparian/wetland decision making includes: 1) weed species, 2) locations of infestations, 3) acreage infested, 4) density of plants, 5) general plant community, 6) environmental conditions; e.g., soil conditions, exposure, level of disturbance, and 7) current land-use activities.

- The program will assist in leading interdisciplinary teams to conduct periodic and systematic assessments on approximately 700,000 acres of riparian areas and the uplands surrounding or influencing them. This information is designed to help specialists understand the physical attributes and processes that should occur in stream systems and their adjacent riparian

areas. It is based on providing a "first cut" evaluation of stability and sustainability as a surrogate for riparian 'health'. The evaluation helps to characterize the physical and ecological attributes that represent thresholds for sustainability. Subsequent ratings over a period of time on the same stream reach can be used to evaluate trend. The program plans to provide continued project planning and implementation in riparian areas/wetlands that support sage-obligate species.

Use of Cost and Performance Information
In the Riparian Management Program

Cost information is valuable to the Riparian Management Program for cost comparisons at the Field Office and State levels. For example, the BLM can analyze unit cost data by State or Office to forecast the cost of treating tamarisk on isolated riparian tracts of land. This information provides a basis for developing contract estimates and increases program efficiency when soliciting bids for the weed control project.

Understanding unit cost to can create savings to the BLM and its partners by planning appropriately. By comparison the information can be shared and used with other Field Offices engaged in similar efforts to control invasive species within riparian habitats to determine if the contracted price has been inflated or not. For example, analysis in New Mexico indicates that aerially sprayed imazapyr provided 90-99% control of saltcedar at a cost of $85/acre. Tank mix applications of imazapyr + glyphosate also provided 90-99 % control at a cost of as little as $60/acre. Prices can also vary due to the remoteness and access of lands managed by the BLM.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2006, the Program expects to meet planned performance targets. Focus is on watershed assessments in priority watersheds that include integrated projects related to improvement, enhancement and protection of wetlands and riparian areas, assessments for proper functioning conditions, healthy rangelands, and weed control activities.

Examples of such projects include the following:

- BLM Colorado is currently working in partnership with Colorado Division of Wildlife, Western State College, and Ducks Unlimited to create a new wetland.

- BLM Utah is treating tamarisk in the Beaver Box Canyon drainage. Several local groups including Dedicated Hunters of Utah and the Boy Scouts are assisting by providing volunteers. Local licensed contractors are being used to apply herbicides because of the remote and difficult nature of the work.

- The BLM/FS National Riparian Service Team will provide direct support, technical assistance, and assist local offices by increasing Network member skills in human/social dimension (working with protocol developers, program managers, field personnel and others). The team plans to publish a new Interagency Riparian Grazing Technical Reference.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, the BLM exceeded most of its goals for primary outputs. Over 1 million acres of public land was inventoried and assessed. This effort of performance was a large accomplishment by the program. The information is currently being used at the local level for on-the-ground decisions linking the strong connection and interdependence on watersheds and a community's dependence on them for their economic health. The National Riparian Service Team marketing and promotion of the "Creeks and Communities" strategy has fostered a cooperative environment for BLM to meet with our partners, share holders, and interested public and agree on mutually attainable goals and objectives for not only riparian areas but entire watersheds.

Other significant examples of the accomplishments in the program include:

- The Kremmling Field Office in Colorado that has moved a motorcycle trail from riparian area to upland, implemented Travel Mgmt Plan, closing roads, limiting type of vehicle, seasonal limitations. In addition, as a part of the Gold Belt Travel Management Plan the Royal Gorge Field Office established 3 parking lots and 9 road closures that will benefit riparian-wetland resources.

- BLM Colorado completed a rangeland and riparian improvement plan in the Mill Creek Allotment that created a 64 acre riparian pasture. Small yet significant within the local area for protection of wildlife habitat. Similar projects were completed in Wyoming.

- BLM Montana completed 4,090 miles of riparian assessments in the Dakota's.

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview

Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Wetland areas - Percent of acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans (SP)	98% 12,573,240/ 12,821,457	98% 12,612,724/ 12,822,647	+39,484 ac	98% 12,573,240/ 12,822,657	-39,484	98% 12,577,240/ 12,822,647	+4000
Riparian areas - Percent of stream-miles achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans (SP)	89% 128,965/ 144,138	90% 128,329/ 143,290	-636	90% 128,965/ 143,209	+636	90% 129,165/ 143,209	+200
Inventory Lakes/Wetland Areas (acres).	7,000	6,045	-955	5,367	-678	5,300	-67
Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas	1,300	4,303	+3,003	3,867	-436	3,800	-67
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments (miles).	200	542	+342	560	+18	550	-10
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects (number).	150	310	+160	289	-21	280	-9
Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat (acres).	4,000	8,217	+4,217	12,035	+3818	1,200	-35
Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat (miles).	1,300	2,383	+1,083	2,623	+240	2,623	0

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Cultural Resource Management

Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
$(000)	14,925	15,015	+250	+2,871	18,136	+3,121
FTE	130	127	-1	+8	134	+7

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-112	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-17	
• Cultural Initiative	+3,000	+8
TOTAL, Program Changes	+2,871	+8

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007 budget request for Cultural Resource Management is $18,136,000 and 134 FTE, a net program increase of $2,871,000 and 8 FTE from the 2006 enacted level.

Cultural Resources Enhancement Initiative (+3,000,000) **–** BLM is beginning a major cultural resources enhancement initiative in 2007 called "Enduring Legacy." The initiative is important for establishing an Enduring Legacy for BLM's world-class heritage resources by ensuring that current visitors responsibly use and enjoy these resources so that future generations can continue to benefit from them. With an additional $3 million investment in the cultural program, BLM will:

- Implement stabilization and other physical protection measures at sites appropriate for heritage tourism, increasing the number of sites protected by 30 percent.
- Increase the number of volunteer hours contributed to the activities above by 15 percent;
- Identify two major, priority BLM collections held in a non-federal repository, and catalog, package and make them accessible for interpretation, education and research;
- Increase the number of sites monitored by 25 percent;
- Conduct two heritage tourism workshops to develop 10 on-the-ground tourism venues, leveraging BLM dollars with local tourism providers; and
- Increase partnerships with Indian tribes, accomplishing two projects to identify and assess places of traditional cultural importance.

In all these areas, BLM will emphasize using its existing websites (www.blm.gov/heritage and www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures), as well as state websites, to make information available to the public on tourist venues, travel itineraries, museum collections, partnership and volunteer opportunities, scientific publications, ongoing protection efforts, recent scientific discoveries, and more. Much of this information will be available through "virtual tours," and will be enhanced through development of a photo archive that the public will be able to peruse.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-$112,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight and Administration at the Washington Office and Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-$17,000) – In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the Centers.

Total Performance Change		***1% Percemt Cultural Properties in good condition 113 Paleontologic localities added to good condition 119 Cultural Paleontology properties restored 705 Cultural/Paleontology properties monitored***			
	A	***B***	***C***	***D=B+C***	***E***
	Overall Performance Changes from 2006 to 2007				
Measure	**2006 Enacted Performance**	**2007 Base Performance**	**2007 Impact of Program Change on Performance**	**2007 Budget Request Performance**	**Out-year Impact of 2007 Program Change on Performance**
Cultural Properties - Percent of cultural properties in DOI inventory in good condition (SP: PEM.3.001)	**80% 40745/50712**	**80% 44637/55212**	**1% 490/500**	**81% 45127/55712**	**0**
Paleontologic Localities - Percent of paleontologic localities in DOI inventory in good condition (SP: PEM.3.004)	**90% 13500/15000**	**90% 15300/17000**	**90% 113/125**	**90% 15413/17125**	**0**
Restore and Protect Cultural/Paleontology Properties (number).	**395**	**395**	**+119**	**514**	**0**
Monitor Cultural Properties and Paleontology Localities (number).	**2819**	**2819**	**+705**	**3524**	**0**

Column B: The performance level you expect to achieve absent the program change (i.e., at the 2006 request level plus/minus funded fixed cost/related changes); this would reflect, for example, the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of fixed costs, and trend impacts.

Column E: The out-year impact is the change in performance level expected in 2008 and Beyond of ONLY the requested program budget change; it does not include the impact of receiving these funds again in a subsequent outyear.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Cultural Resource Management Program - The Cultural Resource Management (CRM) program improves the image, awareness, and understanding of the BLM through the world-class resources it offers on the public lands, as well as through museum exhibits where excavated artifacts and fossils from public lands are often displayed. The CRM program oversees management of the cultural and paleontological resources found on public lands, including those located within the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units managed by the BLM. Cultural and paleontological resources enhance recreational opportunities and heritage tourism through interpreted venues and BLM museums.

A volunteer Site Steward in Arizona helping restore a broken prehistoric corrugated ware pot. Site Stewards also monitor archaeological sites.

Support for Energy - The Cultural Resource Management program provides support for energy development activities in the BLM, including implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the President's National Energy Policy, in the following ways: streamlining the Section 106 compliance process using its National Programmatic Agreement, participating in land use planning processes, and by conducting and updating baseline studies and regional reviews of State requirements to ensure that cultural resources protection measures are included in energy lease stipulations and energy permit conditions of approval. Specialists funded in the CRM Program also provide the framework of policy and information which is needed by local managers to assess impacts, make decisions, and monitor the effects or energy development to ensure environmentally responsive project development on public lands.

For example, in Carlsbad, New Mexico, in 2006, BLM will award a contract to complete a Class III archeological inventory of the energy leases in the western area of Pierce Canyon. The results of this block survey of 6,385 acres will allow energy companies to know ahead of time which archeological properties must be avoided or mitigated. The costs for the actual survey will be funded with Oil and Gas Management funds but the costs for developing and administering the contract and expertise in managing the cultural review portions of the contract will be paid by the Cultural Resource Management program. BLM anticipates that the areas where the block surveys are conducted will require lower costs for Section 106 clearances for individual projects as a result of lower unit costs for the archeological inventories themselves. Cost savings would also be realized with fewer instances of re-designing of roads, utilities, or well pads necessary to avoid impacts to cultural sites. By determining which properties in the western area of Pierce Canyon are eligible for nomination to the National Register all at once, and by pre-selecting a small sample for future data recovery, total costs of mitigation will be significantly lower than if the area had been evaluated on a site by site basis. This "block clearance" will also serve as one of the information bases for other site-specific environmental analyses needed prior to approving ground disturbing activities such as special recreation use permits or planned BLM vegetation treatment work.

The Cultural Resource Management program also supports sustainable multiple-use, the National Fire Plan, and the Healthy Forest Initiative through the same streamlining of the Section 106 compliance process using its National Programmatic Agreement.

Priority Activities in the CRM Program - The CRM program includes:

- Inventorying, evaluating, nominating, protecting, studying, stabilizing, and managing archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources, including those located within NLCS units;

- Automating and digitizing, in collaboration with other agencies, cultural and fossil resource data, to expedite the Administration's priority work including the Energy Initiative;

- Offering more information to the public on cultural and paleontological resources by:
    - increasing the number of developed BLM cultural and fossil resources that contribute to community economic development, in particular heritage tourism;
    - enhancing BLM's existing websites (www.blm.gov/heritage and www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures);
    - developing Heritage Education and public outreach and interpretive products; and
    - commemorating key events and anniversaries related to landmark cultural statutes.

- Issuing and overseeing cultural and paleontological resource use permits;

- Consulting with Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives, including determining the ultimate disposition of museum collections subject to the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act;

- Managing volunteers and enhancing partnerships who contribute their time and effort to benefit cultural and paleontological resources; and,

- Working with non-Federal museums that house many of the archaeological and fossil collections derived from public lands to catalog and make the collections more accessible.

Critical Factors - Critical factors impacting program performance include: (1) the availability of partners, particularly in small communities, able to work with BLM States and Field Offices to accomplish Challenge Cost Share projects; (2) the availability of local volunteers willing to donate their time to work on heritage projects; and (3) the Section 106 compliance caseload that may require cultural personnel to devote more time to that work at the expense of the proactive Section 110 work. Unexpected litigation or cultural resource use permit disputes could also potentially impact program performance. As background information, Sections 106 and 110 are the major provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Section 106 requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions and use authorizations on cultural properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Section 106 process includes a series of sequential steps: Inventory and Evaluation; Consultation; and Mitigation.

Section 110 builds on Section 106 by adding a general requirement for Federal agencies to proactively preserve and document the cultural resources they manage.

Other Funding Resources - BLM has a number of partners and volunteers that assist States and Field Offices in accomplishing priority heritage work, including work related to performance measures. Together, CCS partners and volunteers aid BLM's appropriation with in-kind contributions of upwards of $4 million annually. This invaluable contribution is largely responsible for the program attaining or exceeding its annual targets. At the outset of any fiscal year, it is difficult to accurately predict how much work will be attained or the stability of unit costs for that same year. Although partners often match BLM dollars with staff and professional expertise, specialized equipment, GIS capabilities, volunteers, student labor, and coordination among partners, BLM's ability to expand such arrangements is dependent on base funding.

Cultural Resources Quick Facts

- Cultural Resource inventories are essential because users of public lands are required to mitigate impacts to significant cultural and paleontological resources.
- 6.6% of BLM public lands have been inventoried for cultural resources.
- 500,000 acres of public lands are inventoried annually for cultural resources.
- 90% of this inventory is paid for by land-use applicants.

Long-Term and Strategic Plans - The BLM Cultural Resource Management Program's long- term goals focus on inventorying, stabilizing and protecting, and monitoring cultural and paleontological resources so they can be enjoyed by current and future generations. These activities align with and support the emphasis areas for BLM's 2007-2009 Strategic Plan. BLM currently manages 261 million acres, 17 million of which have been surveyed to date for cultural resources. It would take a projected 488 years to survey all of the remaining acres. Assuming, however, that redundant data begins to occur with a ten percent sample (to date, only 6.6% of public lands have been inventoried), then it would take at least another 20 years of inventorying to reach the ten percent threshold.

This program supports the Resource Protection mission goal in the Department's Strategic Plan by protecting cultural and fossil resources. Cultural and paleontological resources are a partial indicator of the health of the land; resources in "good" condition generally indicate public lands that are in better health.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The Cultural Resource Management Program will continue to inventory, evaluate, protect, study, stabilize, interpret, and manage archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.

The program will:

- Build and sustain the efforts established in 2006 that resulted from an increased focus on heritage resources as a result of the Antiquities Centennial;
- Expand the scope of existing volunteer Site Steward programs, or develop programs where they are not already in place;
- Continue to expand heritage tourism opportunities;
- Continue to account for and protect museum collections in non-Federal repositories;
- Maintain investment in data sharing programs with State Historic Preservation Offices so that streamlining of Section 106 compliance can be sustained and enhanced.

All of this work will continue with the assistance of volunteers and partners, which will allow the program to expand its accomplishments.

Implementing the 2007 Enduring Legacy Initiative - This initiative expands the Administration's Executive Order 13287 initiative on *Preserve America* to the West, and embraces archaeological as well as historic resources (i.e., BLM has many more archaeological resources than it does historic resources).

The BLM is responsible for the Federal government's largest, most diverse and scientifically important body of heritage resources. These resources have traditional, research, social, economic and recreational values. They represent the tangible remains of 13,000 or more years of human adaptation to the land, spanning the entire spectrum of human experiences since people first set foot on the North American continent.

As part of the Enduring Legacy initiative, the Comb Ridge project, in southeastern Utah, will bring together partners, local communities, research organizations, avocational groups, Native Americans and the tourism community to increase public understanding of the resources.

The BLM's heritage resources include prehistoric artifacts, ancient mammoth kill sites, giant figures etched in desert pavement, pictographs and petroglyphs, prehistoric complexes of Ancestral Puebloan villages and cliff dwellings, remains of Spanish- and Russian-period exploration, historic trails that led explorers westward, lighthouses, evidence of mining and ranching, and even remnants of 20th century military activities.

Many great events that shaped our nation were played out on the landscapes BLM now manages. These landscapes are America's outdoor museum, where artifacts and sites are preserved in place, and where visitors earn their experience through self-discovery. The outdoor museum provides a unique opportunity for the public to explore their heritage in remote and natural settings.

The Enduring Legacy initiative will emphasize the rich, proud heritage reflected in BLM's outdoor museum. With increased funding, BLM will offer a wide array of opportunities for

tourists and tourism providers, students, teachers, community partners and Indian tribes to be involved in caring for heritage sites. The BLM, in collaboration with its local, state, regional and tribal partners, will:

- Use heritage resources on the public lands to support sustainable economic development, in particular heritage tourism, at the local, state and national level;
- Promote the conservation of heritage resources in BLM's outdoor museum;
- Involve citizens in the preservation and stewardship of public land heritage resources;
- Involve Indian tribes and Alaska Natives as partners in the protection of their ancestral legacy;
- Expand the knowledge of heritage resources and museum collections in BLM's care;
- Ensure access to BLM's heritage resources and museum collections for interpretation, education and research, both on-the-ground and through the internet as "virtual" exhibits;
- Encourage people to experience, enjoy and appreciate cultural resources through education and heritage tourism programs.

The historic Orson-Adams house will continue to be stabilized and restored with Enduring Legacy funds. This house is the only intact residence remaining of the mid-19th century Mormon pioneer settlement in Harrisburg, Utah. It will be used as a contact station by heritage tourists.

Much of the heritage work proposed under the Enduring Legacy Initiative cannot be captured under any of the existing cultural performance measures included in the DOI Strategic Plan. This is because the Plan does not comprehensively capture the range of cultural work undertaken with program funding.

Other 2007 Emphasis Areas:

- **Stabilization –** Stabilization, and other physical protection measures, will focus on cultural and fossil resources that are or can be developed as heritage tourism venues, and contribute to local economic development as envisioned by E.O. 13287 on *Preserve America*.
    - Increased funding devoted to stabilization will increase the percentage of interpreted heritage sites that are in good condition by 1 percent.
    - Examples of projects that will be funded with the requested increase are as follows:
        - In the turn-of-the-century mining town of ***Garnet, Montana*****,** some of the 25 buildings require stabilization to allow the roughly 15,000 visitors who come annually to more fully enjoy this unique piece of history.
        - In the historic gold-mining town of ***Rhyolite, Nevada***, which receives 70-90,000 visitors annually, stabilization is required at some of the most heavily visited structures, including the Cook Bank Building, the Bottle House, and the Porter Store.
        - Heavily visited intaglios along the lower ***Colorado River, in Arizona,*** the installation and maintenance of post-and-cable barriers is required to prevent

illegal vehicle incursions and to protect the National Register-eligible properties so they can continue to be enjoyed by future visitors.

Students from the Arizona Western College Geoscience Department surveyed and catalogued the petroglyphs at Sears Point, Arizona.

- **Volunteers –** States and Field Offices depend heavily on volunteers to assist them with stabilization, site patrol and monitoring, detailed recordation and photography, excavation, documentary research, interpretation, exhibit development, data automation, website development, museum cataloguing, site mapping, and more.
    - With additional funding, BLM expects to increase the number of volunteer hours for the activities above by 15 percent, through such initiatives as the Site Steward program.
    - The number of volunteer hours contributing to BLM is collected by the BLM's Environmental Education & Volunteers program but is not reflected in the performance table at the end of this section. In 2004, the most recent year for which statistics are available, 133,000 hours were contributed to heritage resource projects. With increased 2007 funding, the number of cultural volunteer hours will be increased.

- **Museum Collections Management –** Additional funds will be used to address collections management needs, using the latest Information Technology, in BLM museums as well as non-Federal repositories.
    - Examples of projects are as follows
        - BLM's Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC) in ***Colorado*** will scan fragile, one-of-a-kind paper records and enter digital imagery into the AHC's comprehensive ARGUS collections data base.
        - Also at BLM's AHC in ***Colorado***, artifacts will be digitally photographed and attached to the ARGUS record. Once the electronic format is established, information will be added to the AHC website to facilitate access for research, education, and interpretive purposes. Electronic access will minimize and/or completely eliminate deterioration of fragile records and artifacts from repeated handling and use.
        - ***Montana's*** Billings Curation Center will fund a seasonal employee to process a backlog of project collections.
        - ***Utah*** BLM will support the transition of an important research collection from laboratory spaces in two universities (Washington State University and Simon Fraser University) to a permanent curatorial facility at Washington State University (WSU). All the materials are from public lands in southeast Utah, specifically, Grand Gulch-Cedar Mesa. The collections have unparalleled research value, in part because they were made before decades of illicit surface collection and vandalism. The immediate need is to integrate the materials from Simon Fraser into the WSU collections; rehabilitate old

records, including archival maps, field notes, and photographs and slides; catalog and accession all materials into the WSU curation system; and repackage and store all materials for curation in perpetuity.

- **Monitoring –** Additional funds will be used to develop and implement monitoring efforts and programs across many BLM areas.
    - This will result in an additional 625 cultural and paleontological resources being monitored. While monitoring will not immediately result in the number of cultural and paleontological resources being in good condition in 2007, continued monitoring beyond 2007 will result in fewer disturbances to these sites over time.
    - An example of a monitoring project in 2007 is as follows.
        - ***Idaho*** will develop a systematic statewide cultural resource monitoring program. Using professional expertise and existing data, site types believed to be vulnerable to vandalism, looting, and other depreciative activities will be identified. Along with other factors, such as access, remoteness, and visibility, a site vulnerability ranking will be developed. Next, using Idaho's MS-Access site database and GIS, sites deemed to be at risk will be identified and prioritized for monitoring.

- **Heritage Tourism –** Two heritage tourism workshops will be piloted in 2007 to address the intent of E.O. 13287 on *Preserve America*, one in ***New Mexico/ Colorado*** and the other in ***Oregon***. These workshops, to be conducted in collaboration with the State Historic Preservation Offices and the State Departments of Tourism from these states, will be targeted at BLM and U.S. Forest Service personnel and will introduce cultural specialists to tourism entities and result in development and expansion of heritage tourism projects in these States. These workshops will eventually be offered in all BLM States. The result of the first round of workshops will be development of at least ten additional heritage tourism venues on public lands focused on cultural and paleontological resources.

- **Tribal Partnerships –** With additional funding, ***California's*** Hollister Field Office will work with an organization representing the views of traditional Native American basketweavers, the California Indian Basketweaver Association (CIBA), to promote native plant material growing areas on public lands for California Indian use. By encouraging new growth areas and properly managing those areas already in use, the California Indian tradition of producing fine baskets can continue. California is also working with the Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival (ADVOCATES), an organization devoted to implementing and supporting the revitalization of indigenous California languages. Of the nearly 100 indigenous languages once spoken in California, one-half now have no fluent speakers, 17 have between one and five, and the remaining 36 languages have only elderly speakers. California BLM is supporting this effort working with the California Council for Humanities which has formed a partnership with ADVOCATES to create and oversee the native languages revitalization programs.

Use of Performance and Cost Management Data in the Cultural Resource Management Program

Most monitoring of cultural properties on public lands is done by Site Steward and Adopt-a-Site volunteers. Such volunteer programs are extant in eight BLM States, either regionally or statewide.

Between 2004 and 2005, cost management data indicates the unit costs for conducting cultural resource monitoring work declined slightly. Since BLM has been using more volunteers for such work, it would indicate BLM's use of "free" volunteers for cultural monitoring is responsible for the decline. As the number of Site Stewards increase across BLM, which States and Field Offices are working hard to accomplish, unit costs for monitoring should stay reasonably level or even decline.

A portion of the $3 million increase in 2007 will go towards expanding the number of volunteers and increasing the number of sites that volunteers monitor. This should result in monitoring costs remaining stable and possibly declining.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2006, the program plans to meet all targets and continue to focus on inventory, evaluation, protection, study, stabilization, interpretation, and management of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources. Examples of projects and initiatives that will be emphasized in 2006 include:

- Continuing to use BLM's "Adventures in the Past" website to highlight work being carried out as part of the upcoming Antiquities Centennial. Enhancements will include:
    - featuring archaeological and fossil sites where work is being conducted with $1 million appropriated in 2006 in the Recreation Management Program, specifically for the Antiquities Centennial;
    - highlighting events commemorating the Antiquities Centennial;
        - One planned Centennial event is a collaborative venture with the Smithsonian Institution to feature outstanding photos of some of BLM's world class archaeological and fossil resources.
    - Developing an on-line photo archive of BLM archaeological and fossil sites; and,
    - Creating educational materials on National Monuments established under the authority of the Antiquities Act.

- Continuing to work with non-Federal repositories that house museum collections emanating from the public land to account for and better protect these collections. As a result, the public will realize greater access to the collections and enjoy higher quality museum exhibits; also, researchers will be able to access and study the collections more easily.

- Continuing to work on Manual 8160, Preserving Museum Collections from Cultural Resources, that provides guidance for BLM's Museum Collections and Curation Program,

including Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act materials. This manual establishes a uniform BLM process for dealing with museum collections that meet statutory requirements.

- Expanding heritage tourism opportunities. BLM States and Field Offices are beginning to develop working relationships with their State Departments of Tourism, as well as other tourism entities, with the goal of offering appropriate heritage tourism venues for the public to responsibly enjoy. This fulfills a stated aim of E.O. 13287 on *Preserve America*.

- ***Utah*** **-** Utah BLM will begin a research project to expand its knowledge of archaeological resources in southeastern Utah.
    - "Discover Comb Ridge" will be an intensive five-year program to document one of the most culturally rich areas in the Four Corners.
    - Comb Ridge and adjacent drainages are renowned for numerous prehistoric sites, including standing architecture and Chacoan road segments.
    - The project will include conducting a comprehensive survey of the area to increase public understanding of the resources.
    - The project will bring together partners, including local communities, research organizations, avocational groups, Native Americans, and the tourism community
    - Anticipated benefits include enhanced management, better project planning, and local economic benefits. All efforts will carry a strong stewardship message.

- In 2006, all States expect to meet their planned targets and to achieve units roughly comparable to what they attained in 2004 and 2005. The program's ability to sustain and generally meet targets from year to year, even in an environment of constrained budgets, is attributable to the large number of volunteers and cooperators that BLM States and Field Offices are able to attract. The public has a great fascination with the cultural and fossil resources found in BLM's outdoor museum, and is willing to contribute time and effort to studying and protecting this legacy.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, the Cultural Resource Management Program attained or exceeded all planned units of accomplishment, largely as a result of volunteer and Challenge Cost Share arrangements, which resulted in much "free" labor being contributed to the program. In 2005, the Cultural Resource Management program:

- Reviewed 16,637 proposed Section 106 undertakings, conducting field inventories on 13,485 of them.
- Recorded 7,474 new cultural properties on 607,192 acres of public lands inventoried, bringing the total BLM cultural properties recorded to date to 278,948 properties and the total acres inventoried to date to 17.2 million acres. Most of these inventories and new sites were discovered as a result of reactive Section 106 compliance.
- Conducted 3,424 face-to-face consultations with Federally recognized Tribes and 173 consultations with non-Federally recognized Tribes. Tribal consultations enabled BLM to solicit input on issues and projects of concern to Tribes, and to reflect these concerns in

Resource Management Plans, to avoid inasmuch as possible impacts to resources and areas of importance to Indians, and to improve long-term dialog with Tribes.

- Launched a new website (www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures) to mark the 100th anniversary of the Antiquities Act of 1906, and the 40th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In 2006, the visitors to the website tripled from 2005. The website
  - ensures that visitors to the public lands know how to appreciate heritage resources without adversely impacting them;
  - uses heritage resources as tools to teach science, history, respect for cultural diversity and citizenship skills;
  - highlights accomplishments and heritage resource benefits of the Antiquities Act and the National Historic Preservation Act; and
  - expands support for heritage resources and encourages stewardship.
- Completed a progress report to the Secretary of the Interior and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation required under Section 3(c) of E.O. 13287 on Preserve America. The progress report detailed BLM's progress in identiing, protecting, and using our historic properties. This report was a sequel to a report prepared a year earlier under Section 3(b) of the E.O. Both Preserve America reports will be used by the Advisory Council to prepare a report to the President by February 15, 2006 on the state of the Federal Government's historic properties and their contribution to local economic development.
- Issued BLM's comprehensive 8100 manual series and supplementary Handbook on Tribal Consultation, which details how BLM carries out its historic preservation responsibilities within the framework of the National Programmatic Agreement and the individual State Protocols developed under the PA.
- Developed heritage education materials featuring various historical figures, westward expansion, and migration routes into the New World Ice Age peoples may have followed that support teaching of existing school curriculums and higher-order thinking skills.

In 2005, BLM Cultural Resource Management projects included the following:

- Small-scale Antiquities Centennial-related projects were funded across the Bureau, including restoration work at Fort Egbert National Historic Landmark; recordation with Arizona Western College of "at-risk" sites in Arizona's Yuma Field Office; oral history of California's Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in partnership with the Cahuilla Indians; inventory of Montana's Lima Reservoir in collaboration with the Montana SHPO and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes; hosting of a Federal Fossil Conference in New Mexico; and mapping the route of the Old Spanish Trail using old journals, diaries, and maps.

- ***Arizona*** produced a detailed documentation of Pueblo la Plata, one of the largest sites in the Agua Fria National Monument and one proposed for future interpretive development as a heritage tourism destination. The studies have yielded interesting information about the site's relationship to the natural environment, its architectural history, trade relations with distant regions, and farming practices used to cultivate agave and other crops. These studies have provided opportunities for university students to participate in research projects and have fostered other partnerships for BLM.

- ***Colorado***—The Anasazi Heritage Center is using volunteers, interns, a donation-funded contractor, and in-house staff to inventory, catalog, and conserve the Wetherill Family Archives. The Wetherills, living in Mancos, Colorado in the late 1800s, were the first Anglos to observe the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde and were instrumental in the preservation of many areas now protected as national parks and monuments in the southwestern United States. In the past five years, Wetherill family descendants have donated thousands of historically significant letters, photos, books and records documenting early exploration of these now internationally recognized places. Historians and archaeologists are anticipating access to the archives and a special exhibit featuring the archives is tentatively planned for 2007.

- ***New Mexico*** sponsored a hugely successful public event commemorating the 150th anniversary of Fort Craig, a territorial fort that played a critical role in both the Indian Wars and the western campaign of the Civil War. Over 3,500 people attended a variety of events designed to foster heritage tourism in support of E.O. 13287 on Preserve America.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview

Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Cultural Properties - Percent of cultural properties in DOI inventory in good condition (SP: PEM.3.001)	81% 39,771/ 49,100	82% 38,656/ 47,302	+1%	80% 40,745/ 50,712	-2%	81% 45,127/ 55,712	+1%
Cultural Collections - Percent of collections in DOI inventory in good condition (SP: PEM.3.002)	100% 3/3	100% 3/3	0%	100% 3/3	0%	100% 3/3	0%
Paleontologic Localities - Percent of paleontologic localities in DOI inventory in good condition (SP: PEM.3.004)	90% 178/ 1985	90% 11,695 / 12,994	0%	90% 13,500 / 15,000	0%	90% 15,300 / 17,000	0%
Customer/Stakeholder Satisfaction - Partner satisfaction scores with DOI on cultural and heritage resource partnerships (SP: PIM.3.04.001)	81%	Not Reported in 2005	NA	82%	NA	Not Reported in 2007	NA
COST: MY (Monitor Non-Section 106 Cultural Sites) Cost Per Site	$568	$523	-$45	$539	+$16	$555	+$16
Inventory Cultural and Paleontological Resources (acres).	35,000	62,511	+27511	44,715	-17,796	44,715	0
Restore and Protect Cultural/Paleontology Properties (number).	300	627	+327	395	-232	514	+119
Monitor Cultural Properties and Paleontology Localities (number).	2,500	3,483	+983	2,819	-664	3,524	+705

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
$(000)	39,045	36,362	+300	-311	36,351	-11
FTE	170	166	-2	0	164	-2

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Wild Horse and Burro Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-277	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-34	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-311	0

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2007, budget request for Wild Horse and Burro Management is $36,351,000 and 164 FTE, a net program decrease of $311,000 from the 2006 enacted level.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-$277,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-$34,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

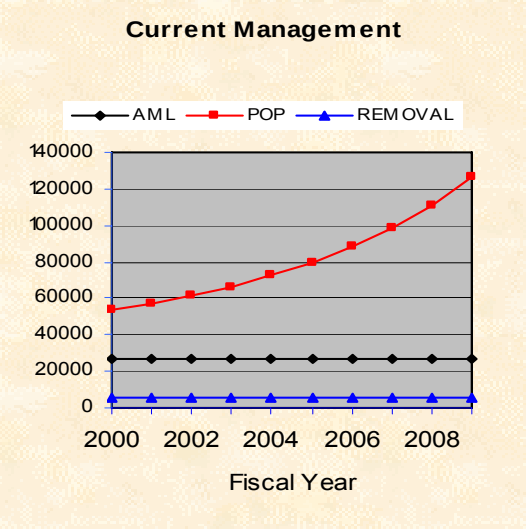
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM is responsible for implementing the Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act, and currently manages approximately 32,000 wild horses and burros on the public lands, and another 25,000 animals in holding facilities. The goal of the Wild Horse and Burro Management program is to achieve and maintain healthy, viable wild horse and burro populations while maintaining healthy rangeland and watershed conditions on the public lands.

The BLM manages wild horse and burro populations, by monitoring the animals, establishing appropriate management levels (AML), and removing animals when the appropriate management levels are exceeded. This program supports the Administration's priorities to provide for sustainable, multiple-use of the public lands by achieving appropriate management levels of wild horses and burros. This will help to achieve healthy rangelands, and improve habitat conditions for all public land resource users. Failing to act aggressively to achieve appropriate management levels will allow further harm to rangeland and watershed health by over grazing forage resources. When appropriate management levels are reached approximately 26,000 animals would be on the open range at any one time. Wild horse and burro populations increase by 20 percent per year, so to maintain healthy rangelands BLM must continually remove excess animals.

In 2007, the Wild Horse and Burro Management program expects to remove approximately 6,800 animals, provide over 9,000,000 days of care and feeding of animals, adopt 8,500 animals, conduct 5,000 compliance inspections, conduct census on 60 herd management areas, monitor 120 herd management areas, and achieve appropriate management levels on 100% of 201 herd management areas. BLM will also continue to apply population level fertility control and will continue research on census techniques and herd health according to the Bureau's Strategic Research Plan.

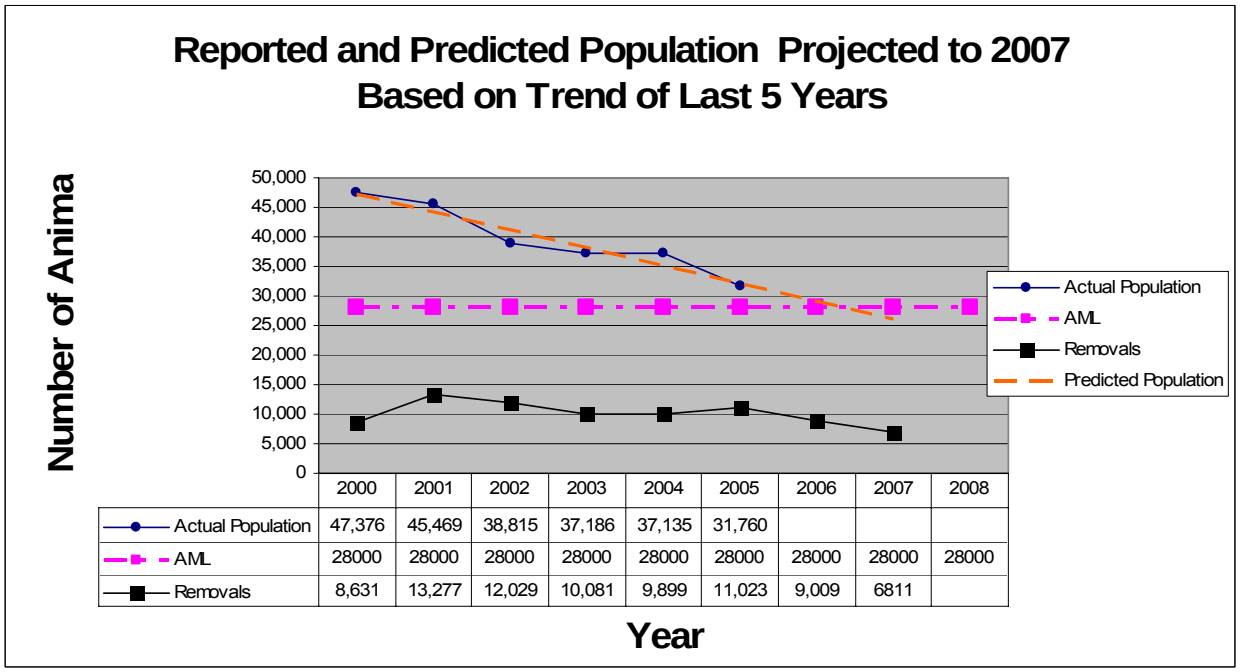
Background: In 2000, BLM prepared a budget strategy to achieve appropriate management levels of wild horses and burros on public lands. Current budgets allowed the removal of only 6000 animals per year. With this rate of removal the population would grow to approximately 126,000 animals by 2009. (see chart). However, between 2001 to 2003 more animals were removed and less were adopted than estimated in the 2000 Strategy. Higher removals occurred because of wildfire and drought and resulted in higher feed costs for captive animals.



In 2004 BLM reviewed and updated its 2000 strategy in a document entitled "A Report to Congress: Reaching Appropriate Management levels in Wild Horse and Burro Management: BLM's Proposed Long-Term Solution (March 2004)" This report evaluated program status and determined that some of the 2000 Strategy assumptions were not realized and proposed permanent reprogramming to allow the BLM to accomplish the goal of achieving appropriate management levels for wild horses and burros on all public lands. In 2005 Congress approved a permanent reprogramming of approximately $10.5 million.

With these additional funds, BLM has removed more animals and expects to achieve appropriate management levels on all the herd management areas in 2007. The population is now closer to appropriate management levels than it has ever been with the current population estimate at approximately 32,000 animals on 201 herd

management areas. The chart shown below illustrates removals and progress toward achieving appropriate management levels.



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Actual Population	47,376	45,469	38,815	37,186	37,135	31,760			
AML	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000
Removals	8,631	13,277	12,029	10,081	9,899	11,023	9,009	6811	

This progress toward reaching appropriate management levels, along with newly enacted sale authority and certain program efficiencies that were achieved, allowed BLM to request a lower funding level for 2006. However, considering depressed adoption demand, limited demand for sale eligible horses, increased uncontrollable costs (such as fuel and transportation) and large numbers in holding, it is necessary to continue the current level of funding in 2007. Long term holding costs in 2005 were approximately $6.6 million but are projected to be over $8 million in 2006 with overall holding and preparation costs exceeding $20 million for 2005, 2006, and 2007. Animals in holding as of November 2005 were 8,179 in short term holding awaiting adoption or shipment to long term holding, and 16,321 in long term holding for a total of over 24,500 animals.

As appropriate management levels are achieved in 2007 removal numbers and associated costs will decline. However, decreased gather costs will be offset by greater emphasis and expenditures in the adoption program, herd management including census, and capture of animals for treatment with fertility control agents and release back to the range. Upfront costs have to be expended for animal capture for contraceptive treatment before long term out year suppression of population growth benefits can be realized. Census will be conducted in accordance with recommendations expected from ongoing research which will slightly increase cost, but improve reliability. Feed costs will remain high until a time in the out years beyond 2007 when long term holding numbers will decline due to death from old age. Efforts to sell older horses will continue but it appears that there is very little demand for older animals.

This program supports the Department's resource protection goals including Improving the Health of Watersheds and Landscapes, Sustaining Biological Communities and the Protection

of Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources. The Wild Horse and Burro Program performance measure to gauge progress towards meeting the mission goals is: Herd Management Areas Achieving Appropriate Management Levels. This measure along with associated workload measures are shown in the table below.

The use of Costs and Performance Integration within The Wild Horse and Burro Program

BLM's Wild Horse and Burro Program has realized efficiencies and put in place strategies and programs in the last several years that have allowed the program to offset inflation and cost increases such as fuel and remain on track toward accomplishing its program mission goal of achieving appropriate management levels of wild horses and burros on all public lands. Some of these are:

1. National purchase contracts for vaccines results in economy of scale i.e. larger orders, lower cost.
2. Moving animals that have been removed from the public lands from corrals to pastures as quickly as possible.
3. Making greater use of contractors for gathering animals
4. Agreement with the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service to accomplish more adopter compliance inspections at reduced cost.
5. Agreement with the Forest Service provides for full reimbursement of all expenses BLM incurs for Forest Service animals as opposed to just the removal of animals from FS lands.
6. Expansion of fertility control application to reduce herd growth rates
7. Selective removal of wild horses to put priority on removal of adoptable animals while still maintaining healthy herds.
8. Priority on and distribution of funding to states that have the lowest unit cost for adoption
9. Established a three to four year gather cycle policy to minimize gather costs and reduce stress on animals. Continued implementation of fertility control will extend the gather cycle in herd management areas and reduce the number of animals removed where it can be applied.
10. Central control and management of shipping and holding locations has increased efficiency.
11. Sale of over 1,500 wild horses and burros with the intent of finding good long term homes for them under the recent sale authority.

In addition to the measures listed above, BLM is pursuing a number of initiatives to increase adoptions, thus reducing holding costs. Some of these are:

1. A nationwide marketing plan was put in place in 2005
2. BLM plans to increase adoption contracting in Nevada, Eastern States, Montana and the Dakotas during 2006 which should increase adoption numbers and reduce costs.
3. A pilot project to allow people from around the country to select and adopt animals through the internet from BLM's primary preparation center in Palomino Valley, Nevada where shipments of already adopted horses could be made to many parts of the country will be implemented in 2006.
4. Increased use of volunteers to board, possibly train and adopt animals through an expansion of the California Volunteer Pilot Project to Eastern States.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The focus of the wild horse and burro program in 2007 will be to achieve appropriate management levels on 201 herd management areas to maintain healthy herds of wild horses and burros on healthy rangelands.

- Achieving appropriate management levels on 100% of the 201 herd management areas by removing over 6,800 excess animals from the rangelands.
- Fertility Control application to reduce out year herd growth rates will continue.
- Current levels of compliance will be maintained.
- Adoption and or sale of animals removed from the rangelands. The adoption target for 2007 is 8,500 animals. BLM believes that with the initiatives that will be implemented in 2006 adoption and sale numbers can be increased, however there is a lot of uncertainty. Historically, increasing adoptions has been very difficult.
- Providing humane care and feeding of approximately 25,000 animals that have been removed from the range. Because of the large number in holding, a continuing need for removals in 2006 and the uncertainty in the number of animals that can be adopted or sold, BLM must assume that in 2007 the cost of holding will remain high.
- Increased emphasis will be placed on the management of animals on the range. Census will be conducted on 1/4 to 1/3 of the herd management areas, herd management areas will be monitored for habitat conditions, and appropriate management levels will be evaluated for herd management areas where removals are proposed. Census research for horse population estimation techniques will be completed in 2007, and new census guidelines will be implemented for field use in 2008.

Performance Overview
(cost information in thousands)

MEASURE	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Remove Excess Wild Horses and Burros.	***10,335***	***11,023***	***+688***	***9,009***	***-2,014***	***6,811***	***-2,198***
Remove Excess Wild Horses and Burros.		***$5,129***		***$4,632***	***-$497***	***$3,100***	***-$1,532***
Adopt Wild Horses and Burros.	***6,945***	***5,701***	***-1,244***	***5,790***	***+89***	***8,500***	***+2,710***
Adopt Wild Horses and Burros. (Cost)		***$6,028***		***$4,780***	***-$1,248***	***$7,127***	***+$2,347***
Prepare and Hold Wild Horses and Burros (animal feed days)	***8,749,671***	***8,280,808***	***-468,863***	***9,248,921***	***+968,113***	***9,066,421***	***-182,500***

MEASURE	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Prepare and Hold Wild Horses and Burros		***$20,160***		***$17,534***	***-$2,626***	***$17,500***	***-$34***

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The 2006 planned level of removals is in balance with the current capability of the adoption program. The difference in program performance between 2006 and 2007 is the number of animals removed from the range, 9,000 in 2006 to 6,800 in 2007; and increased funding primarily devoted to adoptions. Increased funding for the adoption program should result in higher numbers of animals adopted and a lowering of the number of animals in holding facilities. However, the historical cyclic variation in numbers adopted and uncertain public adoption demand means a significant reduction in the number of animals in facilities may not occur.

Program performance in 2006 includes:

- Achieving appropriate management levels on 66% of the 201 herd management areas by removing over 9,000 excess animals from the rangelands.

- Fertility control application to reduce wild horse herd growth rates will be expanded. BLM is working on an MOU with the Humane Society of the United States that grants the FDA exemption and allows BLM to use the fertility control drug. Through the MOU BLM and HSUS will cooperate to 1) Facilitate the further development and wider use of contraception in wild horse populations, 2) Resolve some of the uncertainties being faced in producing the vaccine and ensure a continuing supply of a safe and effective vaccine, 3) Assist in public outreach on the issues, and 4) Maintain healthy and viable herds in the existing BLM wild horse Herd Management Areas.

- Adoption and or sale of animals removed from the rangelands will continue. The adoption target for 2006 is 5,790 animals, however a number of initiatives are being implemented with the goal of significantly increasing this number. Initiatives include: increased adoption contracting in Nevada, Eastern States, Montana and the Dakotas; a pilot project to allow people from around the country to select and adopt animals through the internet from BLM's primary preparation center in Palomino Valley, Nevada where shipments of already adopted horses could be made to many parts of the country; and increased use of volunteers to help adopt animals through an expansion of the California Volunteer Pilot project to Eastern States. Compliance checks for adopted animals will continue according to regulations, policy and in response to complaints from the public. Sale initiatives are also being explored with people and organizations such as ranchers and equine rescue organizations that have the land and ability to care for older un-adoptable horses.

- Providing humane care and feeding of approximately 25,000 animals that have been removed from the range. This obligation requires more than half the BLM's wild horse and burro budget. The adoption and sale efforts are intended to reduce the number of animals in BLM holding facilities as much as possible.

- Census will be conducted on at least 60 herd management areas. Monitoring for habitat conditions on herd management areas will continue, and appropriate management levels will be evaluated for herd management areas where removals are proposed.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Good progress was made toward achievement of appropriate management levels in 2005 with over 11,000 animals being removed from the rangeland. The February 2005 population was estimated to be approximately 32,000 animals, and 116 of 201 herd management areas achieved appropriate management levels. Along with this progress comes the obligation to feed and care for animals that have been removed from the range. At the end of 2005 over 24,000 animals were in BLM holding facilities.

Other accomplishments included: adoption of 5,701 animals and sale of 1,446 animals (under recently enacted sale authority Public Law 108-447 SEC. 142) for a total of 7,147 animals placed in private care; 424 mares on 12 herd management areas were treated with fertility control agent; 77 herd management areas were censused and 125 herd management areas were monitored for habitat conditions.

Agreements were signed with the Forest Service and the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Forest Service agreement allows reimbursement to BLM for work done on a national basis including removal, preparation, holding, and adoption of Forest Service animals. The APHIS agreement which was renewed provides the Wild Horse and Burro Program with a staff veterinarian, access to APHIS's nationwide network of veterinarians, as well as assistance with adoption compliance nationwide.

Research was ongoing on fertility control and census. Early results on population based fertility control trials indicate that the drug is 94% effective in reducing herd growth rates in year 1, 82% in year 2, and 68% in year 3 with a return to near-normal herd reproductive rates in year 4. Results on census research are expected by 2007, at which time recommendations will be developed and implemented.

In cooperation with the Mustang Heritage Foundation, BLM developed and implemented a nationwide marketing plan for adoptions. The plan did not go into affect in time to see any results.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview

Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Wild Horse and Burro Management Areas - Percent of Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. (SP: Non-Key)	53% 107/ 201	57% 116 / 201	+4%	66% 133 / 201	+9%	100% 201 /201	+34%
Cost: Gather/Remove Wild Horses and Burros (number)	$595	$592	-$3	$610	+$18	$628	+$18
Adopt Wild Horses and Burros (number).	6,945	5,701	-1,244	5,790	+89	8,500	+2,710
Prepare/Hold Wild Horses and Burros (number feed days).	8,749,671	8,280,808	-468,863	9,248,921	+968,113	9,066,421	-182,500
Gather/Remove Wild Horses and Burros (number)	10,355	11,023	+668	9,009	-2,014	6,811	-2,198

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Activity Summary ($000)

Subactivity		2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
Wildlife Mgt	$	25,063	28,166	+386	-165	28,387	+221
	FTE	197	202	-2	0	200	-2
Fisheries Mgt	$	11,884	12,314	+184	-80	12,418	+104
	FTE	101	100	-1	0	99	-1
Total Dollars	$	36,947	40,480	+570	-245	40,805	+325
	FTE	298	302	-3	0	299	-3

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The goal the Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity is to maintain and restore fish and wildlife and their habitats by conserving and monitoring habitat conditions, conducting inventories of fish and wildlife resources, and developing cooperative management plans, while providing for environmentally responsible recreation and commercial uses. Funding for this program supports the staff that develops program, policy, and projects at all levels within the BLM. Management actions emphasize on-the ground and in-the-water actions that measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations and reduce the need to federally list species of fish and wildlife.

This activity supports the Department's Strategic Plan by improving the health of watersheds and sustaining biological communities. The overall goal of the fisheries and wildlife programs is to restore and maintain proper functioning conditions in aquatic, riparian, wetland, and upland systems managed by BLM, with the goal of providing suitable conditions for biological communities to flourish.

The Bureau manages the largest amount and the greatest diversity of wildlife habitat of any federal agency due to the size and distribution of the land base. No other Federal agency manages as many different types of wildlife and aquatic habitats, or as many different species as the BLM. BLM manages the a large percentage of America's western landscapes, including major portions of all the American desert ecoysystems, the sagebrush biome, and portions of the northern plains and Colorado Plateau, short and mid-grass prairies, and nearly 55 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. The BLM also manages more inland fish habitat than any other State or Federal agency, including 155,000 miles of fishable streams, more than 4 million acres of lakes and reservoirs. Because of their isolation, BLM lands support many of America's rarest habitats that support many rare plant and animal communities.

This Activity funds fish and wildlife inventories, vital to good planning and sound resource decisions, habitat and population monitoring, habitat restoration and conservation and a large variety of conservation partnerships with State fish and wildlife agencies, industry and conservation groups. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Challenge Cost Share

program fund many fish and wildlife-related projects and play a vital role in implementing conservation plans for at-risk species such as the inland cutthroat trout, salmon and steelhead trout, sage-grouse, prairie dogs, and lesser prairie chickens. BLM's highly trained professional staff of fish and wildlife biologists work closely with Federal and State partners that have shared responsibilities for management of fish and wildlife resources.

BLM's fish and wildlife program personnel play a significant role in BLM's multiple use mission. In-depth knowledge of fish and wildlife resources combined with knowledge and experience in managing habitats are key functions of the biologists that work for the BLM. In addition, their experience and expertise in environmental laws and regulations is critical to BLM's effective management of commercial uses on public lands while minimizing environmental damage to the resource.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management
Subactivity: Wildlife Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
$(000)	25,063	28,166	+386	-165	28,387	+221
FTE	197	202	-2	0	200	-2

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Wildlife Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-125	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-40	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-165	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2007 budget request for Wildlife Management is $28,387,000 and 200 FTE, a net program decrease of $165,000 from the 2006 enacted level.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-$125,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-$40,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Wildlife Management program is responsible for the restoration and conservation of wildlife habitat while ensuring that the Bureau's multiple-use mission is accomplished in an environmentally sound manner to protect American's rich wildlife heritage. Annually, wildlife resources are enjoyed by millions of Americans who encounter them while participating in a number of multiple-use activities on BLM-managed public lands. In addition to the intrinsic value, wildlife-related activities such as hunting or bird watching contribute economically to local communities. As America's need for domestic energy supplies increase, the Wildlife Management program will play a key role by inventorying and monitoring wildlife populations for

land use plans, applications for permits to drill, oil shale and tar sand development leases, or right-of-ways.

One long term goal of the program is to restore and maintain wildlife habitat. Secondly, the program supports the Bureau's multiple-use mission by ensuring that management actions conform to regulatory requirements and are designed to achieve the wildlife goals and objectives stated in resource area management plans. The wildlife program provides critical information for resource managers and is essential to reducing litigation costs. A proactive program can in many cases preclude the need to list species under the Endangered Species Act.

The Wildlife Management program supports the Department's strategic goal of protecting the Nation's natural resources by sustaining biological communities on BLM-managed public lands. Indirectly, the Wildlife Management program supports the Department's strategic goal of managing resources to promote responsible use and a sustained economy.

Support for Energy - The Wildlife Management Program provides support for energy development activities in the BLM, including the implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the President's National Energy Policy, in the following ways: participating in land use planning processes, conducting habitat and population studies, and assisting with regional reviews of State requirements to ensure that wildlife program considerations are included in energy lease stipulations and energy permit conditions of approval. Specialists funded within this program provide the framework of policy and information which is needed by local managers to assess impacts and monitor the effects of oil and gas development to ensure environmentally sound energy project development on public lands. Many of these specialists have also worked closely with State partners to develop State-wide conservation plans that provide detailed guidance on specific conservation actions needed within each State. These conservation plans will also be used by many BLM programs for activities such as granting rights-of-way, approving special recreation permits, designing lease stipulations and permit mitigation measures and designing projects to enhance wildlife habitat.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2007, the Wildlife Management program will focus on implementing the BLM's National Sage-grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy; restoration and conservation of habitats; development of land use plans and conservation plans; and providing support to implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. BLM's Wildlife Management program will continue to work in cooperation with State wildlife agencies for species at-risk, such as the Gunnison and white-tailed prairie dogs, ferruginous hawks, pygmy rabbits, Brewers sage sparrow and their associated habitats.

Funding at the requested FY 2007 level will allow the program to inventory and monitor 17 million acres of habitat monitor of 2,400 species populations. The number of acres that will be inventoried and monitored will be fewer than in FY 2006 because of the increased emphasis on monitoring species populations.

Use of Performance and Cost Management Data in the Wildlife Management Program - In previous years (2003-2005), BLM has utilized performance information to adjust funding allocations and workload targets in selected offices in the Wildlife Management program. In 2006, at the direction of agency leadership, the BLM, made one-time permanent shift in the available flexible funding to base funding for each State. Prior to this shift, an analysis was completed that used long-term performance and cost data derived from the Financial Management Information System to evaluate State's performance prior to making any permanent funding adjustments. In addition, States were asked to complete similar analyses within each State, looking at current and proposed allocations for field offices. Based on the results of these analyses, the WO made adjustments in the cost targets for each State. The Washington Office will continue to monitor and evaluate expenditures and outputs using performance data and to assess annual progress, identify potential problems and work with our State offices to rectify problems before they become a significant issue. Also in 2005, BLM line manager's performance plans required the use of performance data as a part of their annual performance evaluation process. The use of the performance and cost data has become a significant component in the way we conduct business in the Bureau and this program and it will continue to be an important tool used to monitor and evaluate program success for the Bureau.

The Wildlife program will contribute directly to the restoration of over 135,827 acres of terrestrial habitat. The Bureau will monitor and evaluate 30,000 acres of vegetation treatments during 2007, which is 90,000 fewer acres of treatments compared to 2006. The decrease in treatment acres monitored is the result of a shift in focus to on-the-ground treatments in 2007. The construction of habitat related projects is expected to increase to 200 in FY 2007, an increase of 30% from 2006 levels. Bureauwide, approximately 150,000 acres of terrestrial and aquatic habitat and 150 miles of stream habitat will be restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions that will support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives. The number of acres that will be restored in 2007 is considerably higher than the number of acres planned for FY 2006 because the Bureau received increased funding in 2006 for sagebrush conservation and restoration. Restoration treatments completed in 2006 will not be realized until later years because it takes a while for the vegetation to attain the desired condition.

Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush Habitat Conservation - The BLM is responsible for managing 50 million acres, or approximately half of all remaining sage-grouse habitat. Efforts to conserve and restore sage-grouse and sagebrush habitat will continue to contribute to BLM's goal to manage for healthy and productive sagebrush communities and preclude the need to list sage-grouse or other sagebrush-dependent species such as the white-tailed prairie dog or pygmy rabbit under the Endangered Species Act. The BLM continues to work across administrative and agency boundaries to address the health and recovery of sage-grouse and sagebrush habitats by implementing actions outlined in BLM's National and State-level BLM Sage-grouse Habitat Conservation Strategies.

A Chicago Botanic Garden Intern works on a cooperative sage grouse habitat study with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Conservation of Prairie Grasslands - The 15 million acres of BLM managed short and mixed grass prairie supports big game and upland game birds, 136 species of non-game birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles and 42 species of plants considered to be sensitive. Some of the habitat threats in this region include loss of native grasslands to land conversion for agriculture on private lands, urban and rural industrial development, and invasion by exotic species, and altered fire regimes. In 2007, the BLM will continue to implement conservation efforts to enhance and maintain grassland habitats that support at-risk species, including black-tailed and Gunnison's prairie dogs, swift fox, mountain plovers, and numerous other birds, small mammals and amphibians as well as habitat for pronghorn antelope.

Monitoring: BLM's wildlife management program will continue to play an integral part in the development of the BLM's National Monitoring Strategy (See the discussion in the General Statement).

Other Funding: The wildlife management program has been and continues to be a leader in the development of numerous partnerships at all levels within the agency. Funding from BLM's Challenge Cost Share program and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation supports many of these partnership projects. Accomplishments include inventories, habitat and population monitoring, environmental education, habitat restoration, and development and distribution of technical information.

The wildlife program has a growing backlog of wildlife improvement projects such as water developments and wetland management structures that are in need of routine maintenance. We will increase the number of these projects maintained in FY 2007, primarily with the use of volunteer labor from supportive conservation and sportsman interests.

During 2007, the BLM will support the following types of projects:

- The Safford, Arizona Field Office is developing a GIS Game Species data base that will organize and store 30 years of species and habitat data into a useable electronic format. This will facilitate management decisions and to allow for communication of more accurate wildlife resources information to both internal and external customers.

- The Northwest Colorado Stewardship Partnership is planning on restoring 3,000 acres of habitat over the next 5 years. The partnership, formed in 2003, is a community-based conservation initiative that includes a diverse range of stakeholders such as Moffat County, environmental organizations, oil and gas interests, and other federal and state agencies. The Partnership is focused on restoring sagebrush habitat important as elk winter range and critical sage-grouse habitat.

- Pariette Wetlands is one of BLM's premier wetland areas located in the Uinta Basin in northeast, Utah. The area consists of 9,000 acres, of which about 2,529 acres are managed specifically as aquatic habitat, primarily for migrating and nesting waterfowl, shorebirds, and a large number of neotropical migrants. Since 1986 available funding for Pariette has declined resulting in a significant backlog for maintenance of many of the dikes and water management facilities. In FY 07 funding will be targeted at Pariette in order to bring this rich ecologically important area back to its full potential.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2006, 12,000,000 acres of wildlife and plant habitat will be inventoried and 14,000,000 acres of terrestrial habitat will be monitored. These are both increases over the 2005 output levels. Increased funding was received for sagebrush conservation and restoration in 2006 and this work includes inventory and monitoring work. The Bureau plans to monitor 1,600 species populations, which is a 50 percent decrease compared to 2005. During 2006, the Bureau will focus more on inventory and monitoring of habitat and less on monitoring of species populations.

Pronghorn antelope benefit from habitat restoration in grassland ecosystems.

Approximately 110,000 acres of habitat will be treated to restore or enhance wildlife habitat. Monitoring of treatments will occur on 120,000 acres. The number of acres planned for treatments will be less than completed in 2005 due to shifts in workloads related to energy development. The number of acres monitored will be increased compared to the work completed in 2005 because of increasing energy related permitting and due to an increased need to monitor prior year vegetation treatments. In 2006, the Wildlife Management program received another funding increase for sagebrush conservation and restoration. This funding increase was used, in part, for habitat restoration and monitoring efforts. The Bureau will construct 150 projects, which is a decrease of 24 projects compared to the number of projects completed in 2005. In 2006, the Wildlife Management program is placing more emphasis on the restoration and enhancement of wildlife habitat and less on project development and installation. Bureauwide, approximately 10,000 acres of terrestrial and aquatic habitat and 1,315 miles of stream habitat were restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions that support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives.

Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush Habitat Conservation – In 2006, the Wildlife Management program will maintain the focus initiated in FY 2005 on restoring sagebrush steppe and prairie grassland ecosystems, cooperating in regional assessments to evaluate landscape conditions at multiple scales, and focus on implementing BLM's National Sage-grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy.

Conservation of Prairie Grasslands – The Bureau also continue to support conservation efforts for four prairie dog species that depend heavily upon BLM managed lands. Over the past 5 years the Bureau has worked closely with the western State wildlife agencies in developing conservation strategies for prairie dogs, all of which have suffered from years of habitat conversion and poisoning. BLM and Tribal lands continue to play a central role in this multi-state conservation effort that has already resulted in de-listing of the black-tailed prairie dog. However, black-tailed prairie dogs continue to a species of concern because of the constant threat of plague outbreaks, continued habitat loss, and illegal poisoning.

During 2006, the BLM will support the following types of projects:

- BLM's Cottonwood Field Office in Idaho will be implementing their Travel Management Plan in an effort to manage an increasing number of motorized vehicles on BLM lands in order to

benefit wildlife, fisheries, watershed, botanical, cultural, and recreational resources. Full implementation of the Travel Plan includes public information and facilities, use supervision, environmental monitoring, enforcement, maintenance of facilities, and plan review and revision. Funding will provide for construction and maintenance of road closure barriers and gates necessary to implement the plan.

- Montana will use standardized point counts, associated vegetation measurements, and documented grazing histories, to relate relative abundance of several native bird species to local vegetation structure, current and past grazing treatment, and patch size of prairie subjected to the same grazing treatment. This project will add to a recently completed project that established the point count locations and will form the basis for developing detailed studies of bird responses to variants of specific grazing practices. This project will also contribute vital information for the development of a regional model of grassland bird distribution and abundance to provide results that can be used to guide grazing practices benefiting native grassland birds more broadly in the Northern Great Plains region.

- Oregon will continue to cooperate with Oregon State University on a pygmy rabbit ecology study. The main focus of this study is to look at the basic ecology of the pygmy rabbit in south-central Oregon. This will cover phase 1 of a two phase project. The second phase will cover vegetative manipulations to occupied pygmy rabbit habitat and study the impacts from those manipulations. Having a better understanding of the ecology of pygmy rabbits will allow land managers to take steps to help conserve this species and maintain or improve their habitats. By understanding how pygmy rabbits use their habitats, we can begin to better understand how they fit into the picture of sagebrush steppe ecosystem management and conservation.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, the BLM inventoried and monitored fewer acres of habitat than were planned. Fifty-three percent fewer wildlife and plant habitat acres were inventoried and thirteen percent fewer acres of terrestrial habitat were monitored. This can be attributed to a shift in priority toward energy-related work, such as monitoring of species populations. In 2005, the Bureau monitored 2,992 species populations, which was 46 percent increase over the planned number.

The BLM exceeded the planned targets for vegetation treatments by approximately 66 percent. In 2005, the Wildlife Management program received an increase in funding for sagebrush conservation and restoration, therefore more aces of vegetation treatment were accomplished than were planned. A total of 52,048 acres that had been treated were monitored. This was only 52 percent of the planned target. Again, emphasis shifted to treating acres as compared to monitoring and evaluating treatments. One hundred and seventy-four projects were completed compared to the planned 150. Bureauwide, approximately 9,158 acres of terrestrial and aquatic habitat and 1,015 miles of stream habitat were restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions that support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives.

Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush Habitat Conservation – During 2005, the Wildlife Management program focused on implementing actions outlined in both National and State-level BLM Sage-grouse Habitat Conservation Strategies. These strategies were developed in close cooperation with State-led sage grouse conservation planning efforts and were designed to complement

these efforts. The program initiated regional assessments of the sagebrush steppe ecosystem evaluating landscape conditions at multiple scales, while focusing on the BLM's National Sage-grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy.

Conservation of Prairie Grasslands – In 2005, the BLM continued to conduct inventories and habitat assessments in the desert grasslands of the southwest. This was an ongoing effort to complete broad-scale assessments of all the grassland ecosystems on BLM lands – approximately 15 million acres. BLM continued to implement conservation actions to protect or maintain important grassland habitats that support over a dozen at-risk species, including prairie dogs, swift fox, mountain plovers, and numerous other birds, small mammals and amphibians.

Examples of 2005 accomplishments:

- The Bishop Field Office in California continued making progress in the long-term restoration of over 5,000 acres of mule deer winter range that was burned by a 1995 wildfire. Pre-burn plant communities were comprised of mature bitterbrush, sagebrush, and native bunch grasses, all contributing significantly to the survival of mule deer and other wildlife.

- In Nevada, a cooperative project to track the movements of greater sage-grouse provided valuable information on seasonal habitats used by the grouse. Across the West, similar cooperative efforts with state wildlife agencies are underway to better understand sage-grouse habitat requirements and improve conservation planning.

- In New Mexico, BLM replaced dilapidated water catchments in the Peloncillo Mountains of southern New Mexico to restore a self-sustaining population of desert bighorn sheep. Since 1992, the BLM has completed 14 wildlife water development projects, numerous fence removals or modifications, and prescribed burning to improve habitat for desert bighorn sheep.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview

Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Habitat Restoration - Number of acres restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives. SP	9,000 acres	9,158 acres	+158 acres	10,000 acres	+842 acres	150,000* acres	+140,000 acres
Habitat Restoration - Number of stream/shoreline miles restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives. SP	800 miles	1,015 miles	+215 miles	1315 miles	+300 miles	150 miles	-1165** miles
Inventory Wildlife/Plant Habitat (acres).	10,000,000	4,656,856	-5,344,144	12,000,000	+7,343,144	7,000,000	-5,000,000
Prepare T&E Species Recovery Plans (number).	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	+1	1	0
Apply Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments (acres).	100,000	165,657	+65,657	110,000	-55,657	135,827	+25,827
Construct Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects (number).	150	174	+24	150	-24	200	+50
Implement Species Recovery/Conservation Actions (number).	30	9	-21	30	+21	10	-20
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (acres).	12,000,000	10,490,093	-1,509,907	14,000,000	+3,509,907	10,000,000	-4,000,000
Monitor Species Populations (number).	1,600	2,992	+1392	1,600	-1,392	2,400	+800
Monitor Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments (acres).	100,000	52,048	-47,952	120,000	+67,952	30,000	-90,000

The Strategic Plan (SP) Performance Measures include contributions from subactivity 1110, 1120, and 1150.
*Multi year sage grouse projects funded in 2005, will have results counted in 2006 and 2007.
**The Fisheries Program found that habitat miles made available through fish passage projects do not provide an accurate reflection of the physical habitat restored and reporting these numbers in aggregate confound performance data. The decrease is the result of reporting improvements, not a decrease in the amount of fish habitat restoration conducted.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management
Subactivity: Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Fisheries Management

	2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
$(000)	11,884	12,314	+184	-80	12,418	+104
FTE	101	100	-1	0	99	-1

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Fisheries Management

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-62	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-18	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-80	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2007 budget request for Fisheries Management is $12,418,000 and 99 FTE, a net program decrease of $80,000 from the 2006 enacted level.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-$62,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-$18,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Fisheries Program is critical to the Bureau of Land Management's mission goal of sustaining the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Fisheries Program sustains the diversity of public lands by providing essential support for land use plans which recognize the unique nature of fish habitat on BLM lands and incorporate sound aquatic science in designing balanced and effective management approaches. The Fisheries Program aggressively pursues partnerships with public and private entities to conduct a variety of fish conservation activities aimed at improving the overall health of habitat for fish and aquatic wildlife.

The long range goal of the Fisheries Program is to ensure that the BLM fulfills its obligation to present and future generations by conserving fish populations and the habitats on which they depend. With rapid population growth occurring throughout much of the West, more and more Americans are discovering the countless recreational fishing and boating opportunities on public lands. In 2004, fishing and boating accounted for over 6 million visitor days on BLM-managed land. The Fisheries Program uses cooperative conservation principles by engaging these recreational users, other stakeholders, private groups, local communities, and government agencies in the process of conservation. This approach is the key to the Fisheries Program's effectiveness in achieving its goal of improving, protecting and restoring aquatic resources for continued public use and enjoyment.

Support for Energy - The Fisheries Management Program provides support for energy development activities in the BLM, including the implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the President's National Energy Policy, in the following ways: participating in land use planning processes, conducting fisheries studies, and conducting regional reviews of State requirements to ensure that fisheries considerations are included in energy lease stipulations and energy permit conditions of approval. Fisheries biologists provide the framework of policy and information which is needed by local managers to assess impacts and monitor the effects of oil and gas development to ensure environmentally sound energy project development on public lands. For example, the Fisheries Program engages in pro-active habitat restoration projects that make significant progress towards delisting of federally threatened and endangered species. These Fisheries Program activities support energy development by reducing and eliminating regulatory delays and economic impacts that hinder the success of energy projects on public lands.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In 2007, the Fisheries Program will continue to focus on high priority fish habitat conservation work, particularly those projects featuring cooperative conservation approaches. The program will also continue to improve its aquatic monitoring services by supporting and enhancing the capabilities of the Bureau's National Aquatic Monitoring Center, through participation in the development of the National Monitoring Strategy, and by participating in a national partnership to standardize fish sampling methods. The Fisheries Program will use internal partnerships to support recreational angler access to waters on public lands. Support to other Bureau programs will take on a greater role as implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 begins. Fisheries Program participation early in the project planning process will allow environmentally responsible energy development consistent with the habitat and water quality needs of fisheries resources.

BLM sponsored "Pathway to Fishing" program at Crawford Reservoir in Western Colorado.

Funding at the 2007 level will allow the Bureau to complete restoration or enhancement of 150,000 acres of terrestrial and aquatic habitat. This increase is due to increased use partnerships to complete on-the-ground projects as well as increases to the Wildlife Management Program in 2005 and 2006 for sage-grouse habitat restoration and conservation efforts. Although we will construct 100 lake and stream fish habitat projects, an increase of 17

projects over the 2006 level, the Fisheries Program reports anticipated completion of only 150 miles of stream and shoreline restoration or enhancement. This appears to be decrease of 1,165 miles from 2006. Based on recommendations in the FWBSSS Program Evaluation of 2003, we reevaluated how to account for the number of stream miles restored for fish habitat. The Fisheries Program found that habitat miles made available through fish passage projects do not provide an accurate reflection of the physical habitat restored and reporting these numbers in aggregate confound performance data. Thus, this order of magnitude change in the amount of habitat restored is the result of reporting improvements, not a decrease in the amount of fish habitat restoration conducted.

Willow planting to enhance habitat for Colorado cutthroat trout.

Leaders in Fish Habitat Conservation - Few resource agencies conduct fish habitat restoration and enhancement on the same scale as the BLM. Since 2000, the Fisheries Program with its internal partners have restored or enhanced fish habitat in 5,562 miles of stream and 113,592 acres of lakes and reservoirs. The BLM annually conducts maintenance on about 2,000 fish habitat projects. The BLM Fisheries Program is fully engaged in the National Fish Habitat Initiative, an umbrella cooperative conservation effort to focus resources on fish habitat. The Fisheries Program will continue to provide leadership in the development of both the Western Native Trout Initiative and the Desert Fish Habitat Partnership. Both of these multi-state partnerships are pilot joint ventures under the National Fish Habitat Initiative. In 2007, in partnership with Wyoming Game and Fish Department, U.S. Forest Service, and private landowners, the BLM will participate in a Western Native Trout Initiative pilot project that will restore Colorado River cutthroat trout to 58 stream miles in Wyoming's Labarge drainage.

Fish Habitat Conservation – The National Fish Habitat Initiative is a major cooperative conservation partnership established by the Department and the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. By working with regulatory agencies and cooperating with partners to address fish habitat issues, the Fisheries Program contributes to the effort to provide more energy resources from public lands in an environmentally responsive manner. An assertive fish habitat conservation program directly achieves the DOI Strategic Plan goal of sustaining biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters.

Funding for the Fisheries Program in 2007 will further efforts to conserve, restore, and protect native fish habitat, particularly through cooperative conservation approaches. With limited funds being spread across an expanding number of priorities, the Fisheries Program continues to use funds from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Bring Back the Native's Program and Challenge Cost Share whenever practicable. The Fisheries Program anticipates working with the National Fish Habitat Initiative partnerships to focus funding for a limited number of habitat restoration projects on BLM lands.

The following are examples of the types of projects that will receive funding in 2007:

- As part of a watershed restoration plan, four miles of degraded Westslope cutthroat trout habitat on the West Fork of Pine Creek in Idaho will be restored. Log jams will be

constructed to collect woody debris and to increase instream habitat. Eroding banks and hillsides will be stabilized. Riparian vegetation will be restored on the streambanks and floodplain and erosion protection measures will be taken to maintain the large fir and cedar trees that provide natural bank stabilization and fish cover.

- By replacing a road culvert on Wyoming's Muddy Creek, 19 miles of stream fish habitat will be reconnected to the main river channel. The native fish assemblage of the Muddy Creek watershed has experienced dramatic declines and several species extirpations. This project is a component of a cooperative conservation effort with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to restore the Muddy Creek watershed for native fish. The waters downstream of the culvert have been treated to remove competing nonnative fish and the area was restocked with native fish.

Aquatic Monitoring to Support Land Management – Accurate information on the status of aquatic resources is critical for making land management decisions. Thus, monitoring of fish populations, fish habitat, macroinvertebrates, and other aquatic metrics continues to be an important activity of the BLM Fisheries Program. The Fisheries Program will continue to participate in the Department-sponsored partnership to standardize fish sampling protocols. By developing new partnerships, the Fisheries Program continues to restore and enhance the capabilities of the National Aquatic Monitoring Center. The following are examples of the types of resource monitoring projects that will receive funding in 2007:

- California's Arcata Field Office will inventory and monitor fish habitat conditions in streams on the Headwaters Forest Reserve and the Arcata Resource Area. This information is essential to managers for making critical resource decisions. Limited habitat information exists for the 110 miles of streams in these areas, although these streams support three species of listed Pacific salmon and trout.

- The Alaska Fisheries Program will monitor the number of salmon returning to key spawning streams to evaluate population dynamics, subsistence harvest management, and to determine the effects of active mining. This information will also support management decisions related to energy development, recreational activities, commercial and sport fishing. Monitoring will also be performed on populations of sensitive species in remote and high-use recreational fish populations, such as the Kigluiak char and the Gulkana steelhead.

- Colorado will monitor native cutthroat trout populations and associated habitat. Work will be done cooperatively with the Colorado Division of Wildlife to monitor the spread of whirling disease in trout and chytrid fungus in amphibians. These diseases impact trout populations and thus affect local economies dependent on revenues from recreational angling.

Use of Cost and Performance Information In 2005, the analysis of cost and performance information resulted in reallocation of funding among several State offices. The analysis was based on data from 2002 through 2004 using State performance data, cost data, and end-of-year data. As a result specific base reductions were proposed and implemented for several State Offices, however the impact on State program budgets was ameliorated by the incorporation of flexible funding into base budgets. In 2006, the Fisheries Program intends to reevaluate cost and performance data and recommend additional funding adjustments to improve performance and meet high-priority Bureau and program goals.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Habitat restoration and resource monitoring are integral functions of the BLM Fisheries Program. These will continue to be the program priorities in 2006. In 2006, an estimated 10,000 acres of terrestrial and aquatic habitat and 1,315 miles of stream and shoreline will be restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives. The increase in the number of acres restore can be explained by the 2006 funding increase for salmon recovery within the Columbia River. This funding is being used, in part, to fund habitat restoration work. The Bureau plans to accomplish the same number of units that were planned in 2005 for the following outputs: acres of wetland treatments (2,240 acres); construction of aquatic projects (83), and maintenance of aquatic projects (117). Eleven more miles of stream or riparian habitat will be treated than were planned in 2005. Forty-five recovery or conservation actions will be implemented compared to the 11 that were accomplished in 2005. In 2006, 1915 miles of habitat will be monitored compared to 1,362 miles that were completed in 2005. In 2006, 264 species populations will be monitored in 2006. Increases in planned accomplishments for these four outputs can be attributed to the increased funding for salmon habitat restoration in the Columbia River Basin.

Fish Habitat Conservation – This will be a focus for the Fisheries Program in 2006. Working with partners, numerous projects will be implemented and completed projects will be maintained to ensure continuing benefits to aquatic resources. The following are examples of fish habitat work that will be conducted in 2006:

- In Oregon, a fish passage barrier will be removed or modified on the Donner and Blitzen River to restore redband trout access to 80 miles of upstream habitat. This Wild and Scenic River is Congressionally designated as a Redband Trout Reserve. Providing fish passage at this location will provide a population stronghold for Great Basin redband trout that would reduce or eliminate the need for future listing under the Endangered Species Act. This restoration will also provide a unique recreational fishery for a rare native trout species.
- BLM's Utah State Office will use funding to restore and maintain habitat for ten federally listed and over six special status species, as well as other aquatic species. The restoration of these aquatic habitats may contribute to the delisting of federally listed species in the future. These habitat restoration projects are supported by State and local government agencies, private conservation organizations, and sportsmen, and the general public.

Fisheries Program staff will continue to participate in the development of the National Fish Habitat Initiative. The BLM Fisheries Program will assist with the establishment and development of pilot joint ventures under the Initiative. For example, the Fisheries Program will partner with 12 state fisheries agencies, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U. S. Forest Service to develop and implement on-the-ground projects in support of the Western Native Trout Initiative.

Aquatic Monitoring to Support Land Management – Aquatic Monitoring will also continue to be a focus for the Fisheries Program in 2006. The emphasis of aquatic monitoring activities is to provide science-based information regarding the opportunities and impacts of land management decisions on fisheries and aquatic resources.

- In Wyoming, the BLM will inventory and monitor fish habitat conditions in support of the grazing permit renewal effort and oil and gas development. Funding will also be used to maintain fisheries habitat improvement projects (especially exclosures on streams for sensitive fish species) and to conduct life history work on sensitive fish species in the Muddy

Creek drainage south of Rawlins. The latter project will be conducted in cooperation with the University of Wyoming.

- BLM's Oregon State Office will use funding to monitor water quality and inventory riparian and aquatic resources. The BLM will implement the Effectiveness and Implementation Monitoring Modules in the Columbia River basin PACFISH aquatic conservation strategy area.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, the Bureau restored or enhanced 9,158 acres of terrestrial or aquatic habitat to achieve habitat conditions that would support species conservation, which was 158 acres more than planned. Additionally, 1,015 miles of streams or shorelines were restored or enhanced. This amounts to a 20 percent decrease between the planned and the accomplished stream or shoreline restoration. In two States, work shifted from stream restoration to wetland restoration which would increase the accomplishment of acres restored and decrease the number of miles restored, since wetlands are measured by acres and not miles. A total of 3,347 acres of lake or wetland habitat were treated, which was a 67 percent increase over the planned number of acres. Similarly, the Bureau was able to treat 164 miles of stream or riparian habitat, which was 28 percent above the planned miles. The Fisheries Management program received a funding increase in 2005 for Columbia River salmon recovery. Funding was focused, in part, on implementing treatment within salmon habitat.

A total of 59 aquatic projects were constructed during 2005. This is 24 fewer projects than planned. A total of 451 aquatic projects were maintained, which was 334 more projects than planned. Again, the increased funding for Columbia River salmon recovery was used, in part, to maintain existing projects.

In 2005, the Fisheries Management program had planned to accomplish 1,835 miles of stream and riparian habitat monitoring; however, only 1,362 miles were reported. This is due to the fact that several states eliminated low-priority monitoring programs in favor of higher priority monitoring needs, emerging opportunities to conduct habitat restoration and other priority fisheries projects. Shifting habitat monitoring activities to more biologically diverse systems accounted for the monitoring of four hundred and thirty-seven species populations, whereas 247 were planned. This equates to a 77 percent increase over the planned number of populations.

Fish Habitat Conservation – Fish habitat conservation was a focus for the Fisheries Program in 2005. Working with partners, numerous projects were implemented and completed. Projects were maintained to ensure continuing benefits to aquatic resources. The following are examples of fish habitat work conducted in 2005:

- The Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Program Partnership completed its ten-year fish habitat and recreational fishing development objectives. This was a cooperative conservation effort, coordinated by the BLM, which included as official partners: Anglers United, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and California Department of Fish and Game. The program installed 875 acres of permanent reservoir fish habitat, five barrier-free public fishing access points, and augmented populations of two endangered fish species. Over 175,000 hours of volunteer labor were donated to the program and nearly half of the $15 million investment came from non-federal sources. The Partnership is

currently perfecting a long-term MOU aimed at constructing at least one more shoreline angling facility, while implementing a long-term cooperative management plan to maintain the improved fishery and public facilities. Finally, the partners will monitor aquatic resources in this rapidly growing region to ensure public health and fishery benefits into the future.

- The Elko Field Office in Nevada worked with Trout Unlimited to implement "Strategies for Native Trout". This partnership has yielded substantial benefits to fisheries resources on BLM lands at minimal cost. Part of this effort is the restoration of Lahontan cutthroat trout by reconnecting fragmented populations and maintaining and enhancing the Great Basin population.

Aquatic Monitoring to Support Land Management – Aquatic Monitoring was also a focus for the Fisheries Program in 2005. The Fisheries Program continued to shift its emphasis toward aquatic monitoring activities that provide science-based information regarding the opportunities and impacts of land management decisions on fisheries and aquatic resources.

- In Alaska, the Tozitna Salmon Escapement Project became one of four interagency core monitoring efforts used to assess salmon harvest and production in the Yukon Basin. The Alaska BLM Fisheries Program actively sought and found partners to provide $66,000 in funding for the next three years to continue this invaluable monitoring. Additionally, video monitoring of salmon runs in the Hogatza drainage was demonstrated to be effective and continuation of this activity will provide considerable savings in labor dollars.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Habitat Restoration - Number of acres restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives. SP (reporting cumulative)	9,000 acres	9,158 acres	+158 acres	10,000 acres	+842 acres	150,000* acres	+140,000 acres
Habitat Restoration - Number of stream/shoreline miles restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives. SP (reporting cumulative)	800 miles	1,015 miles	+215 miles	1,315 miles	+300 miles	150 miles	-1,165** miles
Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments (acres).	2,240	3,347	+1,107	2,240	-1,107	1,429	-811
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments (miles).	128** Planned Revised!	164	+36	139	-25	119	-20
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/ Riparian Projects (number).	83	59	-24	83	+24	100	+17
Maintain Lake/Wetland/Stream/ Riparian Projects (number).	117	451	+334	117	-334	140	+23
Implement Species Recovery/Conservation Actions (number).	31** Planned Revised!	11	-20	45	+34	16	-29
Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat (miles).	1,835 **Planned Revised	1,362	-473	1,935	+573	1,395	-540
Monitor Species Populations (number).	247	437	+190	264	-173	441	+177

The Strategic Plan (SP) Performance Measures include contributions from subactivity 1110, 1120, and 1150.
*Multi year sage grouse projects funded in 2005, will have results counted in 2006 and 2007.
**The Fisheries Program found that habitat miles made available through fish passage projects do not provide an accurate reflection of the physical habitat restored and reporting these numbers in aggregate confound performance data. The decrease is the result of reporting improvements, not a decrease in the amount of fish habitat restoration conducted.

Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species Management

Activity Summary ($000)

Subactivity		2005 Actual Amount	2006 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/ -) Amount	Program Changes (+/ -) Amount	2007 Budget Request Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2006 Amount
Threatened & Endangered Species	$	21,144	21,254	+324	-143	21,435	+181
	FTE	176	171	-2	0	169	-2

Summary of 2007 Program Changes for Threatened & Endangered Species Mgmt

Request Component	Amount	FTE
Program Changes		
• Information Technology Reduction	-117	
• Washington Oversight/Admin Support Reduction	-26	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-143	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2007 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2007 budget request for Threatened and Endangered Species Management is $21,435,000 and 169 FTE, a net program decrease of $143,000 from the 2006 enacted level.

Information Technology Program Efficiencies (-$117,000) – In 2007, the BLM will defer enhancements to systems that will eventually be replaced by Department-wide systems, and expects to further reduce costs by improving its management of information technology contract support.

Program Oversight & Administrative at the Washington Office & National Centers for Savings and Other Program Efficiencies (-$26,000) - In 2007, the BLM will reduce costs by realigning oversight and technical support functions provided by the Washington Office and the National Centers.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Threatened and Endangered Species program works to balance the protection and conservation of Federally listed, State listed, or species protected by Bureau policy, while promoting resource use activities such as timber harvest, energy development, recreation, and grazing. As America's need for domestic energy supplies increases, the Threatened and Endangered Species program will play a key role in conducting inventories of rare species and streamlining the ESA consultation process for land use plans, applications for permits to drill, oil shale and tar sand development leases, or right-of-ways. One long term goal of the program is to maintain, increase, and recover species so that protection under the Endangered Species Act

(ESA) is no longer needed. The second goal of the program is to maintain functioning ecosystems and restore habitat for special status species, and support the Bureau's multiple use mission by ensuring management actions conform to regulatory requirements and are designed to help achieve special status species habitat management goals and objectives.

This program directly supports the Department's strategic goal of protecting the Nation's natural resources by sustaining biological communities on BLM-managed public lands. Indirectly, the Threatened and Endangered Species program supports the Department's strategic goal of managing resources to promote responsible use and a sustained economy through the development and implementation of recovery plans.

Support for Energy - The Threatened and Endangered Species Management Program provides support for energy development activities in the BLM, including the implementation of the Energy Act of 2005 and the President's National Energy Policy, in the following ways: participating in land use planning processes, and conducting inventories and studies to ensure that threatened and endangered species considerations are included in energy lease stipulations and energy permit conditions of approval. Specialists funded in the Threatened and Endangered Species Management Program also provide the framework of policy and information which is needed by local managers to assess impacts and monitor the effects of oil and gas development to ensure environmentally sound energy project development on public lands. For example, the development and implementation of species conservation and recovery plans, which are funded by the Threatened and Endangered Species Management program, will allow for responsible multiple-use activities such as energy development, recreation, and right-of-way access, while ensuring the conservation and recovery of the species and their habitat.

Species Recovery Planning: Proactive participation in the development and implementation of actions identified in ESA-listed species recovery plans allows the BLM to address critical habitat needs required for successful species recovery. These actions can be either independent or dependent of other BLM actions, and can ultimately help lead to the delisting of a species. For example, the BLM's California State Office used base funding in 2005 to implement recovery plans for federally listed species within the National Landscape Conservation System's Carrizo Plain National Monument, including the Kern primrose sphinx moth, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and giant kangaroo rat. Monitoring surveys are key components of recovery plans. In 2003, Hoover's wooly star, which occurs in the monument, was de-listed, because monitoring activities demonstrated broader distribution and abundance of this species than was known at the time of listing.

2007 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In FY 2007, the Threatened and Endangered Species program will continue to focus on high priority ESA-listed species recovery planning and action work, and will promote pro-active species conservation work on proposed, candidate, and Bureau-listed sensitive species. Support to other Bureau programs will take on a greater role as implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 begins to address the Nation's energy needs. The program's participation early in the process for designing energy projects will allow design of responsible energy development consistent with special status species habitat needs. The cost of maintaining partnerships is anticipated to be higher, given a greater dependence upon cooperators to help achieve on-the-ground results.

In Colorado, the BLM assists with the Black-footed ferret recovery program.

Funding at the requested FY 2007 level will allow the Bureau to prepare 18 Threatened and Endangered Species recovery plans and implement 824 species recovery or conservation actions identified within new or existing recovery plans. In 2007, 5,035,000 acres of habitat will be inventoried and monitored, including the monitoring of 2,700 species populations. Although the number of acres projected to be inventoried remains the same as in FY 2006, the number of acres that will be monitored will be fewer because of anticipated changes and resulting efficiencies from development and implementation of the National Monitoring Strategy. The Threatened and Endangered Species program will contribute to direct restoration to 4,500 acres of terrestrial habitat. Approximately 150,000 acres of terrestrial and aquatic habitat and 150 miles of stream habitat will be restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions that will support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives. This work is an increase of 140,000 terrestrial acres over the 2006 planned amount and a decrease of 1,165 miles from the 2006 planned amount of stream miles. This shift in emphasis from stream restoration to terrestrial is a result of increased focus on sagebrush ecosystems. The program continues to support restoration of terrestrial and aquatic habitats, and recognizes significant contributions to ESA-listed species recovery from other programs.

Inventory, assessment, planning, project design and implementation, and monitoring will remain the cornerstone of the program. Because of the increasing need to manage habitat to support ESA-listed species and a demand to become more efficient with limited dollars, conservation work will broaden beyond single-species focus. Continued implementation of the sage grouse conservation plan serves as a good example of how, although a single species is the primary emphasis, the management of an entire ecosystem will benefit all sagebrush dependent species. In 2007, the Bureau will continue to support and participate in restoration efforts at a watershed-level scale. For example, continued work with hydropower utilities, Indian Tribes, and other Federal and State land managers in addressing ESA-listed salmon needs in the Columbia River Basin will help define BLM's role in the recovery of these species.

Other Funding Sources: In addition to funding received in the Threatened and Endangered Species Management program, funding is supplemented each year through the Bureau's Challenge Cost Share program, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Oregon and California Act appropriations, and numerous partnerships. Additionally, this program contributes significant results to Bureau Special Status Species management through use of those appropriations. For example, most of the anadromous fisheries resource in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and northern California are protected under the ESA.

Use of Cost and Performance Information - FY 2006 marked the first year of implementing the Joint Counterpart Regulations for ESA Section 7 Consultation on National Fire Plan Projects. These counterpart regulations were promulgated by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service (Services) to facilitate and expedite section 7 consultation on qualifying National Fire Plan projects. The regulations were implemented under an Alternative Consultation Agreement (ACA), developed jointly between the Services and the Bureau. The ACA allows the BLM to complete consultation on projects determined to be "Not Likely to Adversely Affect" without seeking written concurrence from the Services. Because BLM biologists are able to complete this work in-house, traditional dialogue with the Services on the sufficiency of an analysis is reduced or eliminated—at a minimum, this will result in a 30 day time and cost savings for all agencies on each project. As a result, BLM project analysis and records development time is reduced, and in addition, the Services can use this time savings for work on formal consultations, recovery planning, or species listing/delisting. Although only eight projects utilized this new process in FY 2005, significant use is anticipated in FY 2006 and 2007 as new project planning is developed.

Examples of work that will be accomplished by the Threatened and Endangered Species Management Program in FY 2007:

- Nevada will continue to implement the Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan by monitoring and evaluating approximately 45,000 acres of federally designated critical habitat on BLM-administered public lands. The information provided will help the Bureau to make management decisions relative to mining, livestock grazing, right-of-ways (ROW), off-highway vehicle use, and other multiple-use activities.

- Utah has 47 federally-listed and over 200 special status plant and animal species which occur in the State. In 2007, the requested Threatened and Endangered Species funding will allow Utah to continue to conduct wildlife studies which provide information that is used to make critical decisions related to energy development. Past studies were conducted to determine Mexican spotted owl and southwestern willow flycatcher occurrence and habitat use in energy development areas.

- Wyoming will conduct aerial inventories for greater sage grouse strutting grounds in 2007. Aerial surveys are the most efficient way to determine sage grouse habitat use during the breeding season. The information provided through these surveys will help Wyoming to improve energy planning efforts and streamline the Application for Permit to Drill (APD) process.

2006 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Program priorities in FY 2006 maintain the focus initiated in FY 2005 on restoring sagebrush steppe and prairie grassland ecosystems, cooperating in regional assessments to evaluate landscape conditions at multiple scales, continuing work on the backlog of ESA Section 7 consultations on BLM Resource Management Plans, and developing and implementing conservation and recovery plans and actions for special status species. Since the development of the BLM's FY 2006 Budget Justifications, a significant workload has developed as the result of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and its requirements to support energy development. Increased staff time will be required to address the anticipated acceleration in the processing of APDs, ESA Section 7 consultations related to the National Wind Energy Environmental Impact Statement, and participation in the development of the National energy transmission corridors.

In 2006, BLM staff and managers are committed to maintaining high levels of proactive special status species recovery and conservation work, although there will be a shift in effort to support energy-related work. This shift has been anticipated to result in a reduction of workload outputs traditionally accomplished by the Threatened and Endangered Species Management program. The Bureau is planning accomplishment of 7,335,000 acres of habitat inventory and monitoring. Participation in the development of at least 15 federally listed species recovery plans; completion of over 700 individual conservation and recovery actions; and monitoring of 3,000 special status species populations. Approximately 9,400 shrub or grassland acres will be treated to produce habitat conditions required by special status species. The Threatened and Endangered Species Management program will work with other Fish and Wildlife programs to restore and enhance habitat conditions on 10,000 acres of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and 1,300 miles of streams and rivers.

Improved program performance is anticipated in FY 2006 through continued implementation of actions addressing program needs that were identified in the FY 2003 Fish, Wildlife, Botany, and Special Status Species formal program evaluation. Specifically, issuance of clarifying direction promoting use of Threatened and Endangered Species Management funds for direct species conservation and recovery work, greater reliance on funding from other programs to support ESA-related clearance and regulatory conformance work, and increasing the use of partnerships in support of cooperative conservation opportunities. Enhanced performance is also anticipated by cooperatively identifying and implementing regulatory process efficiencies in the ESA Section 7 consultation process with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service/NOAA Fisheries.

Some specific projects to be accomplished during FY 2006 include:

- Upper Willow Creek in Western Montana provides critical habitat for federally threatened bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout. In 2006, approximately 100 logs will be placed in the stream channel to create pockets of slow moving water for juvenile bull trout habitat. In addition to creating a diversity of habitat for fish, the logs will help to restore the creek to its natural character by dissipating the energy from storm events. This project is supported by Montana Trout, FWS, and Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks.

- In New Mexico, the BLM has been working with a broad range of groups to develop a conservation strategy for the sand dune-shinnery oak habitat complex, which is essential to the lesser prairie chicken and sand dune lizard. Both of these animals are candidate species for Federal listing. The sand dune-shinnery habitat has decreased due to a variety of land use authorizations. As a result, numerous Federal, State, county, and private groups are working together to develop management approaches that will reduce impacts to wildlife, while balancing the needs of commercial enterprises, such as livestock grazing and oil and gas activities. In 2006, New Mexico's base funding will continue to support work months associated with BLM staff participation in this vital effort.

- Western snowy plovers are a federally threatened species that once nested in at least 24 different locations along the Oregon coast. Eight nesting sites remain; three of these sites are in Coos County and BLM manages two of them. Since 1994, the BLM has restored over 300 acres of plover habitat. Specialists reported that the 2005 breeding season was the

second best ever recorded with a total of 77 young fledged successfully. In 2006, Oregon will use base funding to hire interpretative specialists to provide public outreach, monitor nests, provide law enforcement, conduct predator control, and restore 150 acres of western snowy plover habitat.

BLM's Conservation and Land Management Intern Program - The BLM's Threatened and Endangered Species Management program and the Institute of Plant Conservation have been collaborating on an intern program which has provided nearly 130 interns to six BLM State Offices and more than 40 BLM Field Offices over the past four years. A total of 822 work months have been provided through these interns. This program has cost-effectively provided BLM with intelligent and energetic university graduates knowledgeable in the latest technologies in conservation biology and other related disciplines, while offering interns a diverse experience and excellent role models in natural resource management.

2005 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2005, the BLM generally met or exceeded all of its planned primary outputs in the Threatened and Endangered Species program with the exception of the number of acres terrestrial habitat monitored. These accomplishments are a function of key staff being redirected to focus on proactive conservation work in support of the sage-grouse conservation strategy, and a high emphasis on providing support work to fuels treatments associated with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, energy development, and litigation defense. In 2005, the program focused on restoring sagebrush steppe and prairie grassland ecosystems; addressing the backlog of ESA Section 7 consultation on BLM Resource Management Plans; developing conservation and recovery plans for ESA-listed species; and implementing actions within approved species recovery or conservation plans. Field Offices completed 8,160,344 acres of inventory and monitoring; 13,734 acres of vegetation treatments, assisted in the development of 30 recovery plans, implemented over 853 individual conservation and recovery actions, and monitored about 4,638 individual populations of special status species.

Specific examples of projects that were completed using Threatened and Endangered Species Management funding include:

- The National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska provides nesting habitat for the Stellar's and spectacled eider, which are federally listed threatened species. Alaska's base funding was used to support aerial surveys of eider populations and habitats on the Arctic Coastal Plain.

This data is critical for the development of National Environmental Policy Act documents and Section 7 ESA consultations related to oil and gas leasing sales.

- California used base funding in 2005 to implement recovery plans for federally listed species within the National Landscape Conservation System's Carrizo Plain National Monument, including the Kern primrose sphinx moth, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and giant kangaroo rat. Monitoring surveys are key components of recovery plans. In 2003, Hoover's wooly star was de-listed, because monitoring activities increased the BLM's knowledge of the plant's distribution and abundance.

- Harrington beardtongue is a BLM Sensitive Species which occurs in five counties in Colorado. The BLM hopes to keep the plant from being federally listed by using base funding to conduct inventory and monitoring studies. In addition to precluding the need to list the species, plant surveys contribute to the Bureau's ability to streamline the processing of applications for permit to drill and right-of-way approvals.

- Jupiter Inlet Natural Area, Florida is managed by the Bureau's Jackson Field Office. The area supports 17 special status species, including four Federally-listed species: Florida scrub jay, gopher tortoise, four-petal pawpaw and the perforate lichen. Prescribed burns have been used to reduce fuel loads and improve wildlife habitat. Seven organizations have contributed funding, expertise, and equipment. The Partnership received several awards: the BLM Legacy of the Land and the BLM Four C's award.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview							
Measure	2005 Plan	2005 Actual	Change from 2005 Plan	2006 Enacted	2006 Change from 2005	2007 Request	2007 Change from 2006
Threatened & Endangered Species -- Percent of the plant/animal species listed or proposed for ESA listing achieving a stable or increasing trend in their resident populations. (BUR)2 Proposed Revision to: Recovery and conservation plans and actions (number)	TBD	No data	N/A	Establish New Baseline	N/A	N/A	N/A
Habitat Restoration - Number of acres restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives. SP	9,000 acres	9,158 acres	+158 acres	10,000 acres	+842 acres	150,000* acres	+140,000 acres
Habitat Restoration - Number of stream/shoreline miles restored or enhanced to achieve habitat conditions to support species conservation consistent with management documents and program objectives. SP	800 miles	1,015 miles	+215 miles	1300 miles	+285 miles	150 miles	-1150** miles
Inventory Wildlife/Plant Habitat (acres).	2,535,000	4,122,141	+1,587,141	2,535,000	-1,587,141	2,535,000	0
Prepare T&E Species Recovery Plans (number).	15	30	+15	15	-15	18	+3
Apply Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments (acres).	9,400	13,734	+4,334	9,400	-4,334	4,500	-4,900
Implement Species Recovery/Conservation Actions (number).	700	853	+153	700	-153	824	+124
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (acres).	4,800,000	4,038,203	-761,797	4,800,000	+761,797	2,500,000	-2,300,000
Monitor Species Populations (number).	3,000	4,638	+1,638	3,000	-1638	2,700	-300

The Strategic Plan (SP) Performance Measures include contributions from subactivity 1110, 1120, and 1150.
*Multi year sage grouse projects funded in 2005, will have results counted in 2006 and 2007.
**The Fisheries Program found that habitat miles made available through fish passage projects do not provide an accurate reflection of the physical habitat restored and reporting these numbers in aggregate confound performance data. The decrease is the result of reporting improvements, not a decrease in the amount of fish habitat restoration conducted.